FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS ONLY ENVOY WITHDRAWN FROM IRAN

PY111349 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1311 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry this morning officially disputed news media reports surrounding the withdrawal of the Argentine ambassador in Tehran. The ministry also expressed its deepest concern for the lives and safety of the hostages, severely threatened by attitudes which are being unanimously repudiated by the Argentine people. The communique states:

In connection with news media reports on alleged withdrawal of Argentine diplomats from the embassy in Iran, the Argentine Foreign Ministry states that such reports are untrue because the only official who has been recalled is Ambassador Osvaldo Pineyro. The rest of the personnel of the Argentine Embassy in Iran remain there. At the same time, in view of the new developments in the situation of the hostages who are being held in Tehran, the Argentine Government wishes to express its deepest concern for the lives and safety of the hostages, who are being severely threatened by attitudes which are unanimously repudiated by the Argentine people.

In this regard, the Argentine Government laments that all peaceful efforts which have been carried out so far have failed to obtain the freedom of the hostages and urges those responsible to put an end to this situation which is incompatible with the most essential respect for human dignity as soon as possible.

REPRESENTATIVES TO BEAGLE TALKS RECALLED

PY121952 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (AFP)--The decision of the Argentine Government to recall its representatives to the pope's mediation of the Beagle conflict has elicited a variety of comments in Argentine diplomatic circles.

While some view the recalling of the representatives as a sign of hardening in the Argentine-Chilean negotiations presided over by the pope's mediator, Cardinal Antonio Samore, others believe that it could be the prelude to an important announcement. Those who favor the first possibility point to the recent removal of former Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos as a step which marked the beginning of a period of hardening of Chilean international relations. Those who believe that developments in the near future will bring the negotiations closer to a decision stated that the change in the leadership of Chilean foreign policy will "little affect" the Beagle negotiations. These observers retain their faith that "the moral authority of the peope"--who is acting as mediator through Cardinal Samore--will prevent either country from hardening its position toward the conflict.

A high-ranking official source recently admitted that "there is no spectacular news" about the issue but firmly denied that this implies a stagnation of the talks in Rome. The source added that "it is a slow and complex process, and the solution will require the two parties to make concessions, because neither Argentina nor Chile will accept a solution fully favorable to one of the parties." Argentine representatives Guillermo Moncayo and Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo will arrive in Buenos Aires on Monday and will brief Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor--and presumably President Jorge Videla and the commanders in chief of the armed forces branches as well--on the results of the negotiations.

PASTOR SAYS AID CANNOT BE SENT TO REFUGEES IN HAVANA

PY110321 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--It has been reported at San Martin Palace that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, in answering a request from Peruvian Ambassador Jorge Morelli Pando, stated today that "Argentina for the time being cannot offer the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana health aid because Cuba does not accept that kind of assistance."

The Peruvian Ambassador went to San Martin Palace today to announce officially the decision of the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact group granting continental aid to the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Morelli Pando reportedly sought Argentine cooperation in this regard. Pastor explained to the Peruvian diplomat that, despite the Argentine position, he should rest assured that "the Argentine Government is studying ways in which it can aid those refugees without violating Cuban sovereignty."

'Willingness to Cooperate'

PY122041 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0014 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA)--The Argentine Government has announced its willingness to cooperate with the Peruvian Government in the case of the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, including "humanitarian options related to the fate of these persons."

The communique released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry tonight states:

"1. That the talks held between the Argentine foreign minister and the Peruvian ambassador on this subject served to explore the various possibilities for Argentine cooperation within the framework of the friendship which binds the two countries.

"2. That the Argentine foreign minister mentioned the possibility of Argentine aid in the form of medicine, foodstuffs and medical personnel, aid which the Peruvian Government stated they were unable to accept in view of the special circumstances surrounding the case.

"3. That the possibility of cooperation in the field of air transport was also examined.

"4. That it was made clear that Argentina's cooperation does not exclude--as it could not--other humanitarian options related to the fate of the refugees."

LARGE INCREASE REPORTED IN WHEAT SHIPMENTS TO USSR

PY112342 Paris AFP in Spanish 2014 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (AFP)--Within the framework of the general increase in trade between the two countries, Argentina shipped three times more wheat to the Soviet Union in the first 2 months of this year than during the whole of 1979.

The report was released by the Argentine-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which is now meeting in Buenos Aires with the attendance of highest-level officials from the Soviet Union. Headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo.

The increase in wheat shipments to the Soviet Union this year coincides with the Argentine refusal to participate in the grain embargo declared against that country by the United States after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The figures given by the Argentine-Soviet Chamber of Commerce show that Argentina shipped 238,282 tons to the Soviet Union during all of 1979, while shipments during the first 2 months of this year totaled 740,282 tons. The figures also show that there is a growth trend in meat exports, since shipments during the first 2 months of 1980 have already reached 55 percent of the 1979 total.

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS SALTO GRANDE DAM

PY120223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2104 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (LATIN)--Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo today visited the Salto Grande Dam in Entre Rios Province. The turbines for this dam are being supplied by the Soviet Union.

Manzhulo will return to Buenos Aires this weekend. The Argentine-Soviet talks will continue on Monday to examine how trade can be expanded and nuclear cooperation promoted.

EX-PERONIST LEADER TOOK PART IN IRAN-PANAMA TALKS

PY120328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (AFP)--The Iranian Embassy in this capital today confirmed the participation of former Peronist leader Hector Villalon in the negotiations being conducted between Iran and the United States to overcome the crisis which at present affects their relations.

A communique issued here states "that the Iranian Government has decided to acknowledge publicly the honesty, devotion and humanitarian services of Cristian Bourguet and Hector Villalon and at the same time to restate its absolute and total confidence in their efforts."

This communique "is issued in the light of newspaper reports which point out the important role played by well intentioned persons, who during the last few months made a great effort in an anonymous manner to obtain peace and a peaceful solution to the present crisis."

The press reports stated that Villalon took part in negotiations with the Panamanian Government to persuade it to hand former Shah Reza Pahlavi over to Iran in order to obtain the release of the U.S. hostages being held by Iranian students. This event has brought Villalon's name back into the news, a name which had not been mentioned since mid-1977, when he was arrested in France in connection with the kidnaping of Luchino Ravelli Beaumont, manager of the Fiat automobile enterprise in that country. Villalon, a supporter of the late President Juan Domingo Peron and tightly linked with Cuba and the Arab world, was released after 3 months under arrest and the payment of a heavy fine.

GOVERNMENT BANS ACTIVITY OF PERONIST LABOR GROUP

PY111511 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2335 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--It has been officially reported that the Argentine Labor Ministry today prohibited the activity of the Peronist Workers Bloc, which was created a few days ago in Cordoba, because its name denotes "not only an evident political objective but also the purpose of interrelating this objective with union activities."

The labor ministry adopted a similar measure last year when it outlawed the Peronist Union Movement [Movimiento Sindical Peronista] (MSP), since it found that the movement was similar to the "62 Peronist Organizations."

The Peronist Workers Bloc is made up of a group of Cordoba union leaders, among whom are Alejo Simo and Manuel Rodriguez. In their first statement, the group expressed support for the Peronist political authorities.

PRESIDENT GUEILER DENIES RUMORS OF MILITARY UPRISING

PY111320 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] President Lidia Gueiler has denied rumors of a military uprising, saying that many rumors have been spread regarding a coup. These remarks were made in Cochabamba, where the president was visiting military garrisons. Our correspondent in Cochabamba sends the following report:

President Gueiler, at the end of her visit to the military garrisons in Cochabamba, said that the reports of a military uprising mentioned in Government House are rumors which have been going for 5 months. President Gueiler emphatically stated that there is tranquillity in the entire country. She also indicated that the meetings with the members of the armed forces were highly positive.

Asked about the reasons for her visit to the military garrisons, she said that the purpose of her visit was to familiarize herself with military activities and plans.

Military Support

PY111907 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler has received the support of the commanders of the military garrisons she has visited, and has heard their concern over the terrorist acts in the country. When she began her official activities this morning after returning from Santa Cruz, the last stop of her sudden trip yesterday, she talked to the press and denied rumors about an alleged military uprising. She said:

[Begin recording] Rumors about a coup have really gone to the extreme. There has been no military uprising. I thought it was necessary to make a lightning visit to some garrisons to exchange ideas with the commanders of various garrisons in Oruro, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. [end recording]

Reporters accredited to Government House also asked the president what her attitude would be regarding the conformation of the high military command. Military units of this city, La Paz, have requested the replacement of the current army commander, Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. She said:

[Begin recording] In reality, the national Constitution and the military administrative law clearly indicate that the president can make changes (?without making consultations). The president can make changes and I wanted to exchange some ideas with various commanders. [end recording]

The president explained her trip this morning. She said that military commanders of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Oruro reiterated their desire that peace and tranquillity prevail in the country. She said:

[Begin recording] The commanders want peace and tranquillity. They are very concerned about terrorist activities and rumors. They ask the people to understand that there should be tranquillity during this stage. They are concerned because accusations have been made against the armed forces. They said that the armed forces are not in a position to provoke terrorism [words indistinct], that they are guarding against terrorism in the country. [end recording]

ARMY COMMAND SUPPORTS GENERAL GARCIA MEZA

PY111908 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] The military units of Oruro, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz believe that the president must appoint Gen Luis Garcia Meza as commander of the army. This statement was made to the press in the following communique released by the Army Public Relations Office. The communique was delivered to Radio Panamericana by telephone a few minutes ago. [passage indistinct]

Appointment of Garcia Meza

PY122020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 12 Apr (AFP)--AFP was told here today that Gen Luis Garcia Meza will be sworn in as commander in chief of the army on Monday. Garcia Meza will thus replace Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, who will have to retire within the deadline established by the general law of the armed forces. General Garcia Meza was already commander in chief of the army for 16 days during the brief administration of Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who took over power in a coup d'etat on 1 November 1979.

GUEVARA ARCE VIEWS POSITION OF MILITARY

PY121332 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY

[Text] The problems which the armed forces are currently facing are the result of schisms within that institution, according to Walter Guevara Arce, president of the Senate and head of the Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA]. Guevara Arce added that the civilian forces are also facing a crisis in the midst of the electoral process which will end on 29 June. He said:

[Begin Guevara Arce recording] The current developments within the armed forces are basically the result of a power struggle, which clearly demonstrates the schisms within the institution. There are people who have a well-known goal: the appointment of the commander in chief of the army--the ones for Garcia Meza and the ones against him.

Those who are stationed around La Paz with tanks and everything else that would allow them to take over the government support Garcia Meza; the ones stationed in rural areas are against Garcia Meza. But we all know one thing: Once they reach an agreement, nothing else will matter. It will not be up to the president to decide; she cannot do it. [end recording]

The various political forces have yet to join in alliances or fronts to participate in the coming elections. According to the current electoral laws, 29 April is the deadline for all political parties to register at the Electoral Court.

BRIEFS

LA PAZ MAYOR RESIGNS--Raul Salmon, the mayor of La Paz City, resigned today, reportedly to give the new interior minister a free hand to appoint a new official. [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RETURNS FROM PARAGUAY VISIT

FY120024 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 11 GMT 80 FY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 11 Apr (AFP)--President Joao Figueiredo arrived here tonight by air from Asuncion after a 3-day official visit to Paraguay.

The Brazilian chief of state was met at the airport of this capital by Vice President Aureliano Chaves, who acted as interim president during Figueiredo's absence.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON HAVANA REFUGEES

FY140214 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Apr 80 p 1 FY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has said that there is nothing to stop Brazil from admitting some of the Cuban refugees at the Paraguayan Embassy in Havana, but the Brazilian Government will not open negotiations in that direction because "the refugees themselves are bound to prefer the United States where there is a large colony of exiled Cubans."

ITAMARATY DENIES MILITARY TREATY SIGNED WITH IRAQ

FY111922 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 7 FY

[Text] Brasilia--An Itamaraty source yesterday denied that Brazil has signed a military treaty to supply military materiel to Iraq, as published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, which quoted "(Kamil Nahas), Sao Paulo government representative in Baghdad."

According to the Itamaraty source, Brazil does not have military treaties with any country, and as far as the sale of Brazilian arms to Middle East countries is concerned--Iraq and Libya being the main clients--the source explained that the contracts were signed by ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation], which is an autonomous enterprise. Itamaraty made it clear that although ENGESA has Itamaraty's support in the field of commercial promotion, the enterprise can negotiate with any client without involving the Brazilian Government.

Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Maluf's press adviser, Adherbal Figueiredo, also refuted the report, terming it "absurd and groundless."

Adherbal stated that he neither knows nor "has heard of" (Kalil Nahas). He explained that Governor Paulo Maluf's recent Middle East tour did not include Kuwait.

He concluded by saying that "besides, any transaction of this nature is bound to involve the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Governor Maluf has nothing to do with it."

OFFICIAL SAYS ANGRA 1 SAFEGUARDS TO BE MODIFIED

FY110247 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Apr 80 p 17 FY

[Text] Brasilia--The accident which took place at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in the United States in May [as published] 1979 will cause some necessary changes in the safety and control system of the Angra 1 nuclear plant, which is of a similar type (PWR--pressurized water reactor), but of different manufacture. This statement was made yesterday by Licinio Marcelo Seabra, chairman of the Furnas Electric Power Plants [FCE].

He stated that both the FCE and the CNEN [National Nuclear Energy Commission] are closely following the conclusions of U.S. technicians and officials about the accident. He compared Angra 1 to "a newborn baby which will receive all necessary care during its first years of life." As far as the changes are concerned, he said that "they will not be very substantial. They should not affect the timetable provided for the completion of the project."

The FCE does not yet know the possible cost of these changes in the safety and control systems of Angra 1, because, according to Seabra, it is awaiting an opinion from the CNEN on the subject. At the moment, the plant has the following schedule: heat tests (in which the turbogenerators are put into operation with only the steam generated by the friction of the water in the primary cooling system plus a quantity of pumped steam) by the end of May or beginning of June; loading of the core [nucleo] with fuel elements by July; and the start of commercial operation by the end of 1980 or beginning of 1981.

The FCE president offered the reservation, however, that these stages represent a chain in which each part depends on the success of the previous one: the timetable could, therefore, be changed at any moment. He said: "When we speak about the loading of the core in July, we are assuming that the heat tests will not present any problems."

At the request of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, manufacturer of the nuclear plant, the FCE president also revealed that the company will replace the Angra 1 condensers during the first shutdown for refueling, approximately a year after the beginning of commercial operation.

He estimated the cost of the new titanium alloy condenser, which is more resistant to the corrosive action of the sea water, at between $10 million and $15 million. The original condenser was made of a copper-nickel alloy which turned out to be susceptible to corrosion by sea water in some operating nuclear plants, leading the manufacturer to propose replacing the condenser. Seabra also revealed that the FCE has already acquired the plates [placas] of the alloy and that the purchase of the tubes for the new condenser is underway.

The FCE chairman also stated that the fuel reloading situation of Angra 1 has not been confirmed yet. "This subject is under the control of NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation]." According to Seabra, NUCLEBRAS is now negotiating with U.S. officials the possibility of having the uranium to be used in the subsequent refueling of the plant enriched in the United States as provided for in the Brazilian-U.S. nuclear agreement signed in 1972.

The manufacturing of fuel, however, has already been contracted by NUCLEBRAS with German companies (including the RBU, a subsidiary of the KWU). Seabra also stated that NUCLEBRAS is seeking to carry out some stages of the manufacturing of the recharged fuel, right after the first reloading (presumably in the beginning of 1982) in its industrial fuel cycle complex located in Resende. One of these stages will include the assembling of the fuel elements, but Seabra stated that "I do not know whether they will achieve this on schedule."

CNEN's De Carvalho Comments

PY140244 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 36 PY

[From the Rio de Janeiro agency]

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN], Hervasio de Carvalho, denied yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant will cause modifications in the security system at Angra 1. He did admit, however, that the modifications within the plant are being made due to the technological advances that have been made to insure greater security in the installations.

De Carvalho said the modifications will be small ones, a normal procedure within the process of permitting a plant to operate. The CNEN, as the organization responsible for the security of nuclear facilities, is in no hurry to grant permission for the plant to operate because "it is a baby that has no date set for its birth." De Carvalho indicated, moreover, that the plant is entering the critical stage with preoperational tests. "If an error is committed during this stage we will pay dearly for it in the future," he said.

SAO CAETANO METALWORKERS VOTE TO END STRIKE

FY111459 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 1 FY

[Text] After five rounds of voting during a meeting at the Sao Caetano soccer club yesterday, the metalworkers of this district decided to return to work as of today. Only 30 percent of the 25,000 workers of this city complied with the 6-day strike. In Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo and Diadema, the metalworkers decided to go on with the strike, and leader Luis Ignacio da Silva made a threat: "If the industrialists and the government want war, they will get it. The metalworkers of Sao Bernardo do Campo and Diadema are prepared to strike for more than a month." He also announced a nationwide campaign to obtain money for the strike fund. In Sao Paulo, Labor Minister Murillo Macedo stated that the law on salary adjustments could change "if a better salary policy can be found for the country."

ABC AUTOWORKERS STRIKE CAUSING HEAVY LOSSES

FY121645 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Apr 80 FY

[Excerpt] The automobile industries of the ABC [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo and Sao Caetano] region are experiencing enormous losses due to the strike. According to estimates, these industries have lost sales amounting to 3,242,000,000 cruzeiros, while tax revenues have declined by 1,306,000,000 cruzeiros. The public relations director of Volkswagen, however, believes that the industries located in the region have lost between 9 and 10 billion cruzeiros due to the strike.

Claudio Rubens Pereira, president of the National Association of Small and Medium Enterprises, believes that the members of this association will be unable to recover from the losses caused by the strike. Five companies have begun to sell their assets to gain some operating capital.

According to estimates, the Ford company has lost sales of 106 million cruzeiros, the Saab-Scania enterprise has lost sales of 320 million and Mercedes-Benz has lost sales of 68 million.

In the meantime, another round of talks between industrialists and workers held at the regional branch of the Labor Ministry yielded no solutions. The deadlock will continue while another attempt at a solution is made at the regiona labor court.

BRIEFS

ITAIPU CONTRACT SIGNED--An $840-million contract was signed here today between the Furnas electric company and the Swedish-Brazilian consortium Asea Promon for the manufacturing of direct current converter plants for Itaipu. The Skandinaviska Enskida Banken will grant a $358 million loan to finance the purchase of part of the equipment under this contract. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 9 Apr 80 FY]

REPORTAGE ON LATEST EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

Government Communique 25

PA120129 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The following is the text of Communique No 25, which includes the official report on the 13th meeting between government officials and representatives of the M-19 guerrillas occupying the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota:

The Office of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic reports that the 13th dialog between the representatives of the government, Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano, and the delegate of the M-19 subversive group, with the presence as witness of Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda, was held today between 1510 and 1655. The dialog served to better establish the position of the two sides. A new meeting will be announced according to the usual procedures.

14th Round of Talks

PA130035 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0010 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Here is an official report on the new talks held between the government and the M-19 [19 April Movement] in control of the Dominican Republic Embassy:

The Presidency's Press and Information Secretariat hereby reports that the 14th meeting between government representatives Dr Camilo Jimenez and Dr Ramiro Zambrano, the subversive M-19 delegate and Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda, who served as witness, was held today. The meeting began at 1545 and adjourned at 1600. During the talk--it was agreed in the morning to hold this meeting--the delegate of the embassy attackers made additional statements to what she had stated during the previous meeting. The (?last) meeting will be held when it is agreed through official channels. It was reported unofficially that the next talk will be on Monday.

15th Dialog 14 Apr

PA132131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 13 Apr (AFP)--The 15th dialog connected with the case of the Dominican Embassy hostages will be held Monday at 0930 local time (1430 GMT), the Colombian Government announced today.

The last meeting was held Saturday with the participation of two Foreign Ministry officials, the 19 April Movement mediator and Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda, who served as a witness.

'Bloodless Solution'

PA131933 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 13 Apr (EFE)--It was reported in this capital today that the Colombian Government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas have both agreed to proposals for a bloodless solution to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy. It is believed that the issue will be settled in the next few days.

After 14 rounds of critical negotiations, the two parties finally agreed to accept proposals to reach a prompt agreement following over 45 dramatic days of captivity for 18 diplomats.

The question of the release of the political prisoners and the payment of $50 million, two of the main demands of the M-19 guerrillas occupying the embassy, have been resolved in a positive manner that could constitute "the beginning of an agreement."

A negotiator appointed not by the governments whose ambassadors remain hostage inside the embassy, but by friends of the hostages, has made important contacts inside the occupied embassy to resolve the matter of payment of the huge sum of money.

The guerrillas found acceptable the formulas that the government has presented for resolving the matter of the release of the political prisoners. These formulas include expediting courts-martial of guerrillas whose release is being demanded by the M-19 group.

The guerrillas also emphasized their absolute satisfaction with the presence of a representative of the International Red Cross in Colombia and at the Dominican Embassy and their approval of the imminent arrival of the OAS Human Rights Commission in the country.

"We are pleased to know that the OAS commission will have the opportunity to intervene to determine which of those acquitted (among the political prisoners) would like to go with us to the country in which we establish temporary or permanent residence. We are also pleased that our mobilization and departure from Colombia will be guaranteed under its care.

"For overseeing the trials of the companeros who remain, we will accept only the OAS commission and we demand that, for the prompt solution to this problem which will lead to the release of the hostages, the Colombian Human Rights Commission also be invited to participate," the guerrillas said.

In one of its replies, the government said that "we have finally noted several points of convergence between what you demand and what the constitutional government is legally capable of granting."

Finally, the guerrillas indicated that payment of $50 million is a supplementary matter; the basic issue continues to be the release of a certain number of political prisoners because the guerrillas are neither mercenary nor mercantilist.

It was also learned that the "extra" negotiators, Rivas Saconi and Nestor Fernandez, reportedly offered $1 million for the release of some of the hostages.

The government reiterated that it will not oppose these negotiations, "since in this regard, the extraterritorial status of the Dominican Embassy applies."

It was rumored that on Tuesday afternoon U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and another diplomatic hostage will be released after the payment of $5 million.

Local observers firmly believe that the occupation of the Dominican Embassy will end before 19 April, the date on which the M-19 will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the organization's founding. The group appeared in the underground in 1970.

It is very possible that the M-19 guerrillas will celebrate their anniversary on that date by traveling abroad with the hostages, thereby ending the dramatic conflict begun on 27 February, when the M-19 took over the diplomatic mission by "blood and fire."

Investigation of Torture

PA121605 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 12 Apr--It was learned today that the Colombian Government gave the terrorist group which has occupied the Dominican Embassy here a memorandum in which it condemns all abuse of authority and pledges to investigate all excesses that may have been committed by subordinates, to be followed by severe punishment of those responsible.

The hooded guerrilla from the 19 April Movement (M-19), who has attended the 13 meetings with 2 government delegates in a van, yesterday received the document in which the Colombian Government also describes as positive the intervention of international organizations to serve as observers at investigations of alleged cases of torture.

The memorandum forms part of the negotiations being carried out by the government and a terrorist cell that has been occupying the Dominican Embassy for the past 46 days and is holding 20 persons hostage, 18 of them diplomats.

So far, both the guerrillas and the government have acknowledged that some slight progress has been made in the last two contacts held this week and newsmen and diplomatic observers have indicated that the talks are going well. This term has been taken to mean that the two sides have found some points of agreement that will permit a bloodless solution of the problem. The main figures involved are Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Angelo Acerbi and U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio.

The information received today states that the government memorandum seeks to inform the terrorists of government efforts to determine whether prisoners arrested on charges of kidnaping, extortion and armed robbery had been tortured. In the document, the government expresses satisfaction over the announcement by the OAS Human Rights Committee that from 21 April it will be present at the courts-martial of guerrillas.

The government also agreed to the guerrillas' request that a commission of jurists of recognized honesty and different political persuasion supervise the course of the guerrillas' trials.

Release of Dominican

PA130024 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 Apr (AFP)--Dominican citizen Tito Libio Tiburcio was freed this afternoon after 40 days of detention by the guerrillas and another 6 days at the Military Institutes Brigade, it was learned here.

As he came out of the embassy Sunday, Libio Tiburcio was immediately taken in for questioning because he was suspected of having collaborated with the terrorists during the occupation of the Dominican Embassy. He was employed by his country's embassy in Bogota.

FOREIGN MINISTER RULES OUT ANDEAN PACT BREAK WITH CUBA

PA111436 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has ruled out the possibility of the Andean Pact countries jointly breaking relations with Cuba. He said Colombia has not considered this possibility.

The minister said this after holding talks with Col Julio Londono Paredes, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, who represented Colombia at the meeting of the Andean Foreign Ministers Council. The council declared it will maintain constant consultation until the problem caused by the presence of some 10,000 people in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has been solved. The foreign minister spoke to newsmen shortly before the beginning of a regular Cabinet meeting.

LABOR, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MINISTERS REPORTEDLY RESIGN

PA111447 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] A ministerial crisis has broken out during the past few hours with the report that the labor and economic development ministers have resigned. The resignation of the labor minister, Conservative Rodrigo Marin Bernal, was submitted 2 weeks ago. It will be effective 15 April. Economic Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry Mejia has joined those who were expected to resign after the 9 March elections.

According to Narino Palace sources, the changes might affect 5 or 6 ministers of the 13-member Cabinet. However, everything seems to indicate that Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva will not be replaced. It has also been disclosed that Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra has apparently been appointed new ambassador to Italy.

'Serious Crisis'

PA112224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2056 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 11 Apr (EFE)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, after 1 year in power, today faced his first Cabinet crisis just as leftwing guerrillas are holding 20 hostages at the Dominican Republic Embassy here.

Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal triggered the crisis, which later extended to the entire Cabinet, according to official sources. The chief of state, according to sources close to Narino Palace, in the next few days will reorganize the list of his closest collaborators, but always giving respective participation to the Liberal and Conservative parties, the most traditional in the country.

Only the ministers of foreign relations and defense, Diego Uribe Vargas and Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, respectively, will remain in their jobs after the president confirms them in their posts, according to well-informed circles.

No Collective Resignation

PA120211 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Government Minister German Zea Hernandez today denied reports of a collective resignation by the members of President Turbay Ayala's Cabinet.

It was confirmed, however, that Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal tendered his resignation for strictly personal reasons. Meanwhile, Education Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo told this station that the members of the Cabinet wish to leave the chief of state at liberty to reorganize his team whenever he wants to.

The Press and Information Office of the Presidency tonight released the following communique on the subject:

Government Minister German Zea Hernandez this afternoon described as "false" press reports of an alleged collective resignation by the Cabinet. It is false, said the minister, in denying the reports. He explained that information to that effect is unfounded.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC DEALS WITH USSR, FRANCE

PA130310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 Apr (AFP)--Important agreements on energy with the Soviet Union and on the sale of coal to France were revealed to the press here today by Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo.

The minister, who just returned from a trip to Europe, noted the importance for Colombia of the new economic opening to Europe. Agreements were signed with the USSR, he said, on the transfer of technology in the energy, mining, oil, nuclear and solar sectors, as well as the purchase of Soviet turbines for the big Urra 1 and Urra 2 stations in the northeast which will generate 1,050,000 kw. He also announced the 1-month visit starting in May of a mission of 10 Soviet experts to study these stations on the spot.

Vasquez Restrepo also announced the sale in Paris of 1 million tons of coal annually for 10 years starting in 1985 to the French power company. The minister noted that the contract with France will permit the speeding up of similar negotiations currently underway with Denmark, Sweden, Italy and other European countries.

M-19 PRISONERS RIOT DEMANDING PRIVILEGES

PA120235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 11 Apr (AFP)--Some 162 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] detained at La Picota prison here rioted tonight to protest the suspension of relatives' visits decreed by the prison's directors, it was learned here today.

The prisoners, several of whom are demanded by an M-19 unit occupying the Dominican Embassy, caused damage to doors, locks and security gates. The prison director, Col Orlando Pena, said the rioters seized the visitors' registry book and destroyed it.

The suspension of visits was decreed by the prison directorate as a result of a decree which established a special visiting system for accused and sentenced prisoners. The measure provoked the rioting, which was put down by prison authorities.

M-19 GUERRILLAS BRIEFLY OCCUPY SCHOOLS IN BUCARAMANGA

PA121945 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Leftist guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] seized two public schools in Bucaramanga. They read propaganda and raised the M-19 flag. The guerrillas occupied the schools for 10 minutes. They left after chanting slogans in support of the group which is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. The police of Bucaramanga, located 313 km north of Bogota, have increased vigilance to prevent similar actions.

ROLDOS PROPOSES NEW DIALOG TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

PA112033 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos has turned down the request that was submitted to him by the House of Representatives through a committee appointed for that purpose that visited him at noon. The committee asked Roldos to withdraw the bill on amendments to the Constitution. Roldos asked for a new dialog beginning Monday and for the submission of a new plan by Congress.

Roldos told the legislative committee that met with him that he could not withdraw the bill on constitutional amendments and that he feels the appropriate course of action at this juncture would be for him to receive a specific plan to end the political problem. This was reported to the Chamber by the five representatives who met with Roldos yesterday for 45 minutes, namely, lawmakers Rafael Armijos, Raul Clemente Huerta, Gil Barragan, Raul Vaca and Guyofrido Lucero.

Plebiscite Possible

PA112034 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] By rejecting the proposal from the National Chamber of Representatives that he withdraw his bill on constitutional amendments, President Jaime Roldos has clearly left open the possibility of calling on the Ecuadorean people to decide at the polls, through a plebiscite, whether or not the present Constitution should be amended.

The president outlined his firm stand to a committee of the Ecuadorean Congress to stress once more the need for a plebiscite or popular consultation as the only constitutional way out of the growing congressional opposition to the constitutional president's efforts. Alejandro Roman Armendariz, secretary general of public administration, said the following in this regard:

[Begin recording] What I can indeed tell you is that the members of the Chamber who met today with the president have proposed no formula. They have simply asked that he withdraw the bill on constitutional amendments, that he withdraw the constitutional amendments after they were rejected by the Chamber.

The president of the republic has asked that the constitutional procedure be completed, that the Chamber complete the constitutional procedures it has already reviewed. It has not only reviewed it but voted on it and rejected it. Therefore, the Chamber is the one which must give a final legal form to a procedure which it has not only reviewed but voted on and rejected. What the Chamber should do is give notice to the executive branch about its decision. The executive branch will then decide what course to take to solve the crisis in the country. However, this would not prevent the discussion of any logical, sensible or just formula which respects the majesty of the Ecuadorean state and the dignity of the executive branch at a given moment.

[Question by unidentified speaker] Mr Secretary, could this formula be the one submitted by Mr Galo Plaza?

[Answer] I can advance nothing in this connection until the Chamber's official formula reaches the executive branch.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Therefore, the decision is no longer in our hands. The decision lies in the hands of the legislature, even though the spirit of conciliation did not come from there. And I want to make this very clear. The spirit of conciliation started here. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT URGES CITIZENRY TO SUPPORT REFORMS

PA121611 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] [Begin Hurtado recording] You chose Jaime Roldos as president of the republic. He received 1 million votes and if we have to decide who will govern Ecuador, it is only right that we should again turn to you Ecuadoreans to ask you to decide who is to govern, who is to lead the republic. [end recording]

These statements were made by Vice President Dr Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, in urging the Ecuadorean people over a radio and television network to support the plebiscite convoked by the president after the National Chamber of Representatives rejected the constitutional reforms proposed by the executive.

[Begin Hurtado recording] Pursuant to Article 143 of the Constitution, and respecting and exercising the principle of participatory democracy, which is a doctrinal principle of this government, we wish to ask the people to go to the polls. Why? To resolve the political conflict that we have been unable to resolve through dialog, agreement and consensus.

The plebiscite will bring unrest. The voices of doom predicted that we would have had a hecatomb in the week that is ending today. But nothing has happened in the country. We have simply faced the natural reaction of those who feel that they are going to lose in the plebiscite. And that is not all. If we have elections, they will lose their posts as deputies. It is natural that those who are going to be defeated should react by using every possible means to prevent the plebiscite from taking place.

Even if there should be problems in the coming week and in the weeks that follow, would not 3, 4, 5 or 6 weeks, or 2 months, 4 months of unrest be preferable to 5 years of it? That is the dilemma which the Ecuadorean people are facing now and could be facing in many more years.

I ask you: What will happen to our economy if next year the legislative majority issues another budget that in no way reflects the popular programs, one which leaves us with another deficit of 3 billion or 20 billion sucres, one which creates obligations for us without providing income?

What will happen to this government if the laws which we have to submit to the Chamber of Representatives to reform Ecuadorean society are not approved by the Chamber, or if it takes 6 months to process them and then totally changes their content? Would we be able, Ecuadoreans, to fulfill the promises we made to you in the electoral campaign?

What would happen? It is not that the Roldos government will fail. Something more would happen. Democracy would fail, and note how much it cost us to arrive at democracy--imprisonment, exiles, infamy, persecution, oppression. Are we going to lose all that we won simply because there is a legislative majority which seeks to impose its will on the president of the republic?

If the evils are great, Ecuadoreans, we must seek great remedies. That is why, tonight, I wish to appeal to all of you to close ranks around the constitutional government. [end recording]

LOJA PROVINCE LEANING TOWARD ROLDOS' REFORMS

PA121557 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] An opinion survey carried out in Loja yesterday regarding the position to be taken by citizens in the announced plebiscite shows a definitive inclination in favor of the reforms proposed by the president of the republic.

Among factors which have influenced this position are, for example, the fact that Loja has been subjected to bossism for the past 30 years under the former constitutional and dictatorial governments and this is considered a prime opportunity to uproot it.

Another expressed opinion is that the attitude of Assad Bucaram is inappropriate for the leader of a legislature in a highly cultured country. Other people reject the presence of the oligarchies symbolized by the Arosemenas, Leon Febres Cordero, Colonel Armijos and other leaders of political parties, who have taken on the position of army generals in this political conflict.

MPD SEEKS IMPEACHMENT OF ROLDOS, OTHER FIGURES

PA121606 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Popular Democratic Movement [MPD] has asked the Constitutional Guarantees Tribunal to bring former Government Minister Roberto Dunn to trial for violation of several articles of the Constitution and to request that the National Chamber of Representatives impeach President Jaime Roldos.

The MPD based this request on the allegation that government officials violated existing legal provisions and that many MPD leaders have been persecuted and imprisoned in the past few months.

The MPD also requested an exhaustive investigation of Judge Eduardo Cordova to bring him to trial on criminal charges and asked for an investigation to determine the express responsibility of members of the national police who were involved in the murders of students Patricio German and Silberto Sanchez.

STUDIES REVEAL POTENTIALLY RICH OIL, GAS ZONES

PA122024 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The gas reserves in the Gulf of Guayaquil's Amistad field could amount to 600 trillion cubic feet. The zone also contains encouraging hydrocarbon prospects which make possible the likely increase of petroleum production by 20,000 barrels a day in Santa Elena.

Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], has indicated that the studies made so far reveal that Manabi Province is a new, potentially rich hydrocarbon zone. During a news conference in Guayaquil, he said the gas zones in the Gulf of Guayaquil belong to CEPE because the national government has rescinded the contract with (?Northwest).

STROESSNER, FIGUERIEDO AGREE ON RAILWAY LINK

PY111823 [Editorial Report PY] Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish at 1303 GMT on 11 April begins carrying live from the Independence Room of Government House in Asuncion a ceremony presided over by Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner and Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. An announcer explains that the purpose of the ceremony is to sign an agreement and two diplomatic notes regarding a rail link between the two countries. The announcer also indicates that a joint declaration will be signed. An official identified by the announcer as the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry then reads the text of the agreement and the two diplomatic notes. These documents, as read by the chief of protocol, refer mainly to the engineering aspects of building the railroad in Paraguay, its point of connection on the border with Brazil and its importance for Paraguay because of the access it will give to Atlantic ports.

The chief of protocol then reads the text of the joint declaration, which cites the fact that the two governments are aware that mutual relations must be strengthened, that the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs of other countries must be maintained, that peaceful means must be used in relations with other countries, that violence must be condemned, that the United Nations must be supported because it is a vehicle for maintaining peace, and that there is a need for aid to developing nations so they can overcome their economic problems.

The joint declaration, as read by the chief of protocol, reviews international, continental and regional affairs and cooperation as well as the aid and assistance Brazil has given Paraguay in the past and present and the various agreements that have been signed during Figueiredo's visit. It concludes with an invitation to Stroessner to visit Brazil in the near future.

The announcer then indicates that the Paraguayan president will speak next. Stroessner reviews Paraguay's economic, social and political progress, its foreign policy, and its adherence to the principles of self-determination of nations and nonintervention in the affairs of other countries.

President Stroessner highly lauds Paraguayan-Brazilian relations and all the aid and assistance that Brazil has, is and will give Paraguay. He says:

"We are experiencing a time that demands clear definitions [definiciones]. Friendly countries are doing the right thing in choosing the path of solidarity and cooperation in order to honor the eternal ideals of our continent and to answer, with indestructible spiritual unity, firmness and coherence of attitudes, the challenge of foreign ideologies which support violence and slavery, something that is absolutely incompatible with our principles of freedom, democracy and sovereignty."

President Stroessner continues his speech by giving high personal praise to President Figueiredo. He concludes his remarks after speaking for 17 minutes, and the announcer then describes the scene as President Stroessner decorates President Figueiredo with the Grand Collar of Marshal Lopez in the Order of National Merit, the highest Paraguayan decoration.

The announcer then states that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will be the next to speak. In his 15-minute answering speech Figueiredo also highly appraises bilateral relations. He says: "I am pleased to recall the agreement signed by Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina on 19 October 1979 regarding the development of Itaipu and Corpus. This historic event united our countries in a clear demonstration of optimism and mutual confidence in the region's future."

President Figueiredo concludes his speech by expressing his pleasure at having been able to visit Paraguay again, and thanks the Paraguayan Government and people for making his stay a pleasant one.

The announcer then indicates that the ceremony is concluded. The national network program ends at 1406.

Figueiredo Holds News Conference

PY112208 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish p 17 11 Apr 80 PY

[Press conference held at the Guarani Hotel on 10 April by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, is Brazil trying to become for Paraguay what the United States was for Brazil by dominating it economically and politically?

[Answer] In the first place, I do not know what the United States tried to be for Brazil. I do know, however, what Brazil wants to be for Paraguay. Brazil wants Paraguay to feel that it has in our country the friend that we have always been and not the friend that some would like us to be. My country wants to erase the bad impression that some countries have that Brazil is trying to achieve hegemony in South America. What Brazil in fact wishes to achieve is the friendship of all nations, and particularly those in South America.

[Question] Is Brazil able to absorb some Paraguayan products, such as soybeans, during critical periods like the one we are experiencing now?

[Answer] Paraguay is facing a problem in the transportation of soybeans. One of the main reasons for building the railroad connection between Paraguay and Brazil is precisely to facilitate soybean exports through the Paranagua port. It is obvious that Brazil will also have its advantages because it will be able to introduce Brazilian products into Paraguay. I believe there is one great problem in all of this: Paraguay is achieving levels of 600,000 tons in its soybean production, and it may produce more than 1.2 million tons within a year. Transporting these 1.2 million tons by truck will add to their cost. I believe that the train connection will significantly facilitate this transportation. I am sure I have answered your question.

[Question] Your visit to Paraguay is considered to be an essentially political visit, especially because it precedes important visits to Chile and Argentina. Do these future visits confirm the eminently political nature of your visit?

[Answer] I am visiting Paraguay mainly because of two facts. In the first place because President Stroessner invited me a long time ago, and in the second place because I once served in Paraguay on an official mission. [Figueiredo was a military attache in Asuncion 1955-57]. That is why I say that I am visiting Paraguay mainly for reasons of affection, although I cannot deny that my visit also has political objectives as will those that I will pay to other countries. But the main objective of my visit is to bring to the Paraguayan people the friendly words of their Brazilian brothers and to show them that we are willing to make a common effort to exploit our common resources.

[Question] We already know about the railroad interconnection project. Could you tell us whether there is another important project within this cooperation program between Paraguay and Brazil?

[Answer] Brazilian businessmen are here to talk with their Paraguayan colleagues. They have many projects and many cooperation programs with Paraguay. Regarding the technical aspect in particular, we are going to concentrate on the transportation area. This includes not only land transportation but river transportation as well.

[Question] I would like to know whether Brazil will continue to support Latin American businessmen in order to achieve regional integration.

[Answer] Political understanding will be easily achieved once there are common commercial interests. Why, then, not take advantage of our resources, of our possibilities? Many things happen in South America because there are no business agreements.

[Question] How will the political opening process affect Brazilian relations with other South American countries?

[Answer] I view the subject differently than you do, sir. Brazil aspires to maintain diplomatic relations with all those countries with which it is interested in having diplomatic relations. The regime within each country is not our concern. This is a strictly domestic affair. I am not in the slightest bit interested in the domestic issues of any given country. What I am interested in is Brazil having friendly relations with those countries, and I am convinced that we will not interfere in their domestic affairs.

[Question] Could you tell us what you discussed with President Stroessner?

[Answer] I can tell you that we discussed the railroad connection. Nothing else could be done without an agreement, without a treaty. There is one clear thing that resulted from my visit, and that is that President Stroessner and I have decided that this railroad connection will be built. This is the important thing. I have already told President Stroessner that it does not matter how we build it but that we do it. If possible, we will finish it within our presidential terms. This is a special tribute that I wish to pay to President Stroessner, who was the great innovator of this project.

[Question] President Stroessner told us that there is a commission studying the renegotiation of the price of the Itaipu energy that will be transferred from Paraguay to Brazil. Could you tell us whether this commission is already working and what Brazil's position on this renegotiation is?

[Answer] The problem is not yet in my hands. I am aware that there are commissions and that they are holding talks. I cannot tell you anything about it because I am not familiar with it. But I have no doubt that whatever the problem might be we will be able to achieve a solution.

[Question] Both countries' foreign ministers have admitted the fact that there is a border problem. Was this subject discussed in your meeting with President Stroessner? And if it was not, when will this issue be discussed.

[Answer] I cannot tell you what I discussed with President Stroessner, but I can tell you one thing, that issue was not discussed at our meeting. In the event it is brought up, however, President Stroessner has already said that a great part of the problem is already being solved with the construction of the Itaipu dam and the flooding. The area that is not flooded is so small that it will be no problem for good friends.

Figueiredo Departs

PY112148 [Editorial Report PY] Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo at 2030 GMT on 11 April, in a live relay from President Stroessner Airport in Asuncion, reports the departure of Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and his retinue from Asuncion at the end of their 3-day official visit to Paraguay.

VISAS TO BE GRANTED TO 1,000 CUBAN REFUGEES

PA121505 Paris AFP in Spanish 0447 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian Government is ready to grant visas immediately to the 1,000 Cuban refugees it has promised to receive from its embassy in Havana, the Foreign Ministry announced tonight.

It added that the government is making the necessary arrangements so the first planes can arrive in Havana as soon as possible to pick up those refugees and take them to Peru. According to an official Foreign Ministry communique, Peru will receive those refugees whose physical conditions are the most serious and will give preference to family groups.

The communique notes that 10,800 people are inside the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, that the situation there has become critical and that serious repercussions are feared due to the difficult conditions prevalent there. It adds that women and children in particular are the most affected by the deplorable sanitary conditions, the food shortage, the lack of medicines and general discouragement.

The communique describes the people at the embassy as entrants [ingresantes] rather than as refugees. The foreign ministry also indicates that steps are being taken so that the largest number of people possible may leave for other countries, which have already promised to receive them.

Meanwhile, Peru has once again asked the international community to provide its utmost humanitarian solidarity in the face of this dramatic situation and to express itself through decisions regarding the number of people it is in a position to accept. It has also stated that the Cuban Government's refusal to accept the intervention of international organizations in this case has worsened the already difficult living conditions of those staying at the embassy and has hindered the adoption of measures leading to a speedier evacuation of those people.

First 500 Selected

PY140234 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0159 GMT 14 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 13 Apr (LATIN)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported tonight that today Peru presented to Cuba a list of the first 500 refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana who have been officially given asylum.

Officially, 10,875 persons have been at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana for 11 days, and Peru has promised to give asylum to 1,000 refugees. An official communique stated that after the visas have been granted, 500 Cubans who are at the Peruvian Embassy will be allowed to go to Peru. According to the communique, Peru has aircraft ready for the evacuation, and they will go to Havana "once the Cuban Government gives the authorization for the people to leave."

An official Foreign Ministry spokesman, Jorge Gordillo, denied that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) will provide three planes to evacuate the Cuban refugees to Peru. The spokesman said that "this is completely false" and that the ICEM is not taking part in the bilateral negotiations between Cuba and Peru. Gordillo said the Foreign Ministry could not give the exact date and hour of the arrival of the refugees since this depends on Cuban authorization.

He added, however, that it is believed the evacuation from Havana will probably begin Tuesday with the arrival in Lima of about 300 Cubans at the Tupac Amaru Park, about 20 minutes east of downtown Lima, where 70 tents have been set up for the 1,000 refugees the Peruvian government is going to receive.

The national civil defense system and the Peruvian Red Cross will be in charge of the refugees in the tents. It has been reported that only military medical personnel will provide medical attention.

ICEM HELP REQUESTED FOR EVACUATION OF REFUGEES

PY121907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1128 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Paris, 12 Apr (AFP)--The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations (ICEM) reported here today that Peru has requested help from that organization for the evacuation of Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

In a communique, the ICEM states that in response to that request the ICEM board has sent "telegrams to several governments and international organizations to inform them of the urgent request submitted by the Peruvian Government. The ICEM has also requested that these governments accept a number of the refugees as temporary or permanent immigrants and to make special contributions."

The communique notes that "the ICEM is at present studying with Cuban authorities the possibility of opening as soon as possible an operations office in Havana. As soon as the Cuban Government issues its consent, the ICEM will be able to organize the rapid evaucation of the Cubans who have sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy to countries that are willing to receive them."

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION TO REQUIRE GASOLINE IMPORTS

PA131539 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0255 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[By Miguel Gil]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 10 Apr (EFE)--Venezuela, the top producer of oil in Latin America and the fifth largest producer of oil in the world, is about to become an importer of gasoline. The SOS issued by the energy and mines minister and other government spokesmen on various occasions would seem ironic, but it reflects a sad truth. The rise of the automobile as the almost sole means of transportation in the country for the past 50 years has been gradually eating up the light oil. At present, according to official figures, Venezuela's daily consumption of gasoline requires 230,000 barrels of crude, representing almost 12 percent of the country's total production.

Government authorities feel that from all viewpoints, this is one of the worst evils afflicting the oil economy. The scarcity of gasoline was first noted last year when it was necessary to import, for the first time, several million liters of gasoline from refineries in Curacao. This fact was kept hidden for several months. After it became public, naturally causing alarm, the necessary explanations were given.

CALDERON BERTI ESTIMATES PETROLEUM INCOME

PA111240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0359 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 10 Apr (EFE)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, estimated today that additional income from increased petroleum prices amounts to over $2 billion.

Calderon Berti attended the Venezuelan Congress Finance Commission, where he estimated petroleum income for this year. He added that the figure was not final, since there could be midyear changes in export prices. He said petroleum production could be reduced to 1,967,000,000 barrels a day and exports to 1.6 million, using a 250,000 barrel flexible margin without affecting additional income and the contribution of the state enterprise, "Petroleos de Venezuela." The mines and energy minister also said the investment plans programmed by "Petroleos de Venezuela" will cost over $3 billion.

SOME CUBAN REFUGEES MAY BE ACCEPTED 'EVENTUALLY'

PA121735 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0434 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Apr (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today said that "Venezuela might eventually grant asylum to some of the refugees in Havana." During the inauguration of a telephone station in western Venezuela, Herrera Campins told a radio station that the possibility of a break with Cuba is not foreseen. The president described a Cuban Government communique published in the official newspaper GRANMA in Havana as an "unjustified and surprising aggression." In the 4 April communique, the Cuban Government attacked the countries which have granted asylum to Cuban refugees in their embassies in Havana.

The situation in the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba, which is filled with several thousand Cuban refugees, led to a meeting of the Andean Pact foreign ministers in Lima on Wednesday. At the end of the meeting, the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela promised to "promote and achieve international actions of solidarity" to help the refugees leave Cuba.

TWO U.S. BOATS CAPTURED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

PA121252 Paris AFP in Spanish 1207 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Apr (AFP)--Two U.S. fishing boats were captured Friday by Mexican Navy vessels for fishing illegally in Mexican waters. The secretary of the navy said that the vessels are the Pacific Queen from San Juan, Puerto Rico and the Star Crest from San Diego, California. The two boats were placed under the orders of the captain of the port of La Paz in lower California and Mazatlan in the State of Sinaloa.

PARLIAMENTARIANS BLAME PERU FOR HAVANA INCIDENT

FL091401 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 9 Apr 80 FL

[Text] A group of Mexican parliamentarians charged that the situation caused in Havana by officials of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies is a clear provocation against the Government of Cuba. Deputies from three Mexican political parties said that the incidents in question are part and parcel of a new cold war strategy worked out in Washington by presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Socialist Workers Party Deputy Rafael Fernandez said: It is no coincidence that the provocation against Cuba comes just when Washington is looking for an excuse to intervene in Central America and the Caribbean. Fernandez recalled Cuba's flexibility, strength and generosity in facilitating the departure of all citizens who want to leave the country. It is now up to Peru and Venezuela, he said, to live up to whatever promises they made to the Cubans in their embassies.

The Peruvian Communist Party also charged that the situation in its country's embassy in Havana is a U.S. imperialist provocation. The party said that the deterioration of relations with Cuba, especially if it is being artifically created, is not in the interest of the Peruvian people. Meanwhile, the Venezuelan Communist Party said that the position of its government regarding Cuba's suggested solution to the problem at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana is unacceptable. It recalled that the embassy had been entered forcibly several times by common criminals who were later treated as political exiles.

CUBA RESIDENTS OFFER TO HELP REFUGEES IN HAVANA

PA130329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0930 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Apr (EFE)--Cuban residents in Mexico today announced they are willing to take care of one out of every three refugees now at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The Cuban Exile Committee, made up of five women, said they have filed requests with the Mexican secretariats of Foreign Relations and Government (Interior) for transit visas for the children and pregnant women at the Peruvian Embassy. They added that the Mexican authorities had received the request "attentively," but noted that they had received no reply.

The committee members pointed out that the activities of the group are aimed at the departure of fellow refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba. They said their action "is totally humanitarian" and has no political implications. They added, however, that "the departure of the Cubans from Havana is a departure to freedom."

Actress Carmen Montejo, chairman of the committee, expressed optimism over the fate of the refugees and said she hoped that next week they may find themselves in countries where they may "be free."

The committee reported that Cuban residents in Mexico have donated 500,000 pesos ($22,000) and large quantities of food, clothes and medicine "to help solve the difficult situation of our brothers in Havana."

Modesto Vasquez, president of the "Cuban Circle of Mexico," noted that the committee represents all Cubans residing in Mexico and has no political affiliation. The members of the committee and the president of the circle agreed on the importance of the situation in Havana "as a symptom of discomfort on the island."

U.S. INVESTORS WILL NOT JOIN BOYCOTT AGAINST IRAN

PA111241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0441 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr (EFE)--The American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico (CAMCO) will not support any boycott against Iran, CAMCO President Jorge Sanchez-Devanny said here today. Sanchez added that U.S. investors in this country have adopted this decision because they feel that the conflict between the United States and Iran is a political problem that "transcends CAMCO's jurisdiction."

The CAMCO leader added that he has a plan to give foreign capital access to the Mexican stock exchange, which will represent an additional source of capital for the country. He said the capital would be brought in by persons who do not seek to obtain control of enterprises but simply to obtain earnings from their savings.

USSR CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES, PLAYS DOWN OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

PA102307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0435 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (AFP)--Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev stated here today that the Soviet Union is unconcerned about the boycott the United States is promoting against the Moscow Olympic Games.

Arriving here for conversations on bilateral cultural cooperation agreements for 1981-82, he voiced his government's confidence that the games will be held successfully.

Demichev was welcomed by a representative of Mexico's Foreign Relations Ministry and by USSR Ambassador to Mexico Yuriy Volskiy. Volskiy said politics should not be linked with sports and that only those wishing to promote international anarchy combine these two matters. Volskiy also referred to the situation in Afghanistan and said the Soviet troops will be withdrawn when the Afghan people request it.

With regard to the U.S.-Iran crisis, he stated that the USSR is not interested in Iran's petroleum and that it only hopes that a peaceful solution will be found to the problems the world is facing.

LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT CUBA IN JULY

PA120120 Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Apr (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will make an official visit to Cuba 31 July-2 August, the Foreign Secretariat announced today.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SUPPORTS PARTICIPATION IN GAMES

PA111922 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1330 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported here today that Panamanian Olympic Committee President Victor D'Anello has confirmed Panama's participation in the coming Moscow Olympic games. Panama is, therefore, cold-shouldering President Carter's appeal that other countries not participate in this event, which is considered the most important in amateur sports.

Panama's decision is based solely on the principle established by the international sports federations that politics should not be linked with sports and vice versa, D'Anello said. In Central America, only Honduras has supported the U.S. boycott through a decision made by the Honduran Government itself.

EDITORIAL NOTES CONCERN FOR U.S. MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN

PA140124 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 4A PA

[Editorial: "Concern in the Caribbean"]

[Text] The announcement of massive maneuvers in the Caribbean is cause for concern because some sectors consider them an intimidation by the U.S. Government against Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua, and a warning to the Caribbean nations against drifting away from U.S. influence. It has been reported that the maneuvers will involve 20,000 men, 42 ships and some 350 planes.

Commentators feel these maneuvers are significant at this time when El Salvador is the scene of a war to the death between leftwing and rightwing forces, which the army has not been able to neutralize; when death runs loose in Guatemala; when Nicaragua struggles desperately to come out of the profound crisis inherited from the revolution that concluded with the ousting of Somoza and his henchmen. It is also significant that it should take place when Cuba and Peru are confronting one another in a serious situation as a result of the 10,000 hostages [as published] at the latter's embassy, while the nations of the hemisphere decide whether to receive them all and when there is a campaign underway in the United States to receive them.

Meanwhile, as to the entry of the "refugees" into the United States, where many have families, it has been revealed that since the Cuban revolution, the United States has received 800,000 Cubans and that in the past 18 months alone, an additional 15,000 have entered that country.

But the puzzling aspect of the maneuvers, called "Solid Shield 80," is that they will include the landing of 2,000 U.S. soldiers at Guantanamo, which the Cubans consider a provocation. It is expected, however, that the maneuvers will not help solve the problem of El Salvador, reduce the murders in Guatemala, or stop foreign aid to Nicaragua. The maneuvers will conclude, the situation will be as before, and the situation at the Peruvian Embassy will continue as solutions are sought to the problem of getting 30,000 [as published] Cubans seeking new horizons off the island.

PAPER CRITICIZES CUBA FOR CREATING 'CONTINENTAL PROBLEM'

PA110429 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 4-A PA

[Editorial: "The Problem in Havana"]

[Text] The government of Fidel Castro has created a continental problem by disregarding the spirit of the right of asylum. This right has been granted in agreements and endorsed in practice to the point that it has become an institution. It is implemented and respected in all Latin American countries except Cuba after the establishment of a communist regime there, just as there is no asylum in theory or practice in Russia either. In taking a path so different from that being followed by the rest of Latin America, Cuba defies all the other nations of the area when it emphasizes that just as it withstood many years of blockade, it can withstand many more or overcome it by using all the resources it can.

In our opinion, Fidel Castro's thesis is too final and defiant. If Castro and his regime--not his people--have a problem with Peru, all the paths are open for them to find an acceptable solution. However, these differences do not justify the attack that the chief of Cuban Marxism is unleashing against the area because of reasons that existed before he assumed power and that will prevail even after he is dead. The stand adopted in his communique can only be taken in countries in which one man thinks and speaks for a nation, disregarding any consultation, without undergoing the analysis of others and without having to estimate the consequences of his actions.

The situation created by the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy and the definite guidelines being drafted in regard to Venezuela, as bad as they look, seem to be only the beginning of a bigger, more controversial and deeper problem which has had its first expression in Fidel's communique. This communique looks like a declaration of a not-too-cold war although the language used is not cold at all.

Latin America should view the communique this way and not like a hasty, unimportant and ephemeral expression issued in a moment of confusion. On the contrary, it should be viewed as an opening tricky gambit used by communist Cuba in a game of chess, if not against at least with, all the other nations of the continent. [as published]

Meanwhile, the Andean Pact countries are holding talks which show the general concern of the region. Measures that may be implemented to counter the obviously divisionist action manifest in the attitude of Cuba will come after these talks.

PARTIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON NATIONAL GUARD MEETING

PA140139 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 2-A PA

[Joint statement issued by the leaders of the Liberal Party, Agrarian Labor Party and Christian Democratic Party on 28 March in Panama City]

[Text] Col Florencio Florez, National Guard General Staff chief, wrote the leaders of the Liberal Party, Agrarian Labor Party [PLA] and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] on 20 March asking them to send two members of each party to a meeting with high- and medium-ranking members of the armed institution on the morning of 22 March. The letters billed the event as part of a political training seminar during which the aforementioned parties would be able to expound on their ideological principles, objectives and programs.

After studying the matter separately, the party leaders decided to heed the call, aware that their responsibility to the country compels them to find a solution to the profound crisis that our country is facing and also aware that a possible solution can come only from an exchange of views between the various social sectors and between the latter and the incumbent regime.

The meeting was characterized by the sincerity with which the views, arguments and observations of the participants were stated. The party representatives concurred on the urgent need for national agreement to restore national coexistence as a first step to the finding of a consensus in pursuit of the following objectives:

1. The people's approval of a set of constitutional amendments which will insure observance of the principles of popular sovereignty; the enforcement of individual and social freedoms and guarantees; the enactment of laws by a legislative branch elected by the people through universal suffrage in a direct, secret ballot involving all people; the separate and harmonious operation of the branches of government and in sum the operation of representative, pluralist and progressive democracy.

2. The forging of real and firm national unity based on the free flow of communication and mutual respect between the government and the citizenry to start a coherent policy to cope with the many serious problems posed by the implementation of the treaties.

3. The implementation of a pact of social cooperation among the government, management and trade union groups aimed at firmly and lastingly reactivating the national economy.

The parties signatory to this statement feel that the attitude of the young medium-level officers during the meeting held last Saturday was positive and that it reflected a marked contrast to the positions of some officials of the regime who out of childish arrogance are not only obstructing the channels of communication with wide-ranging social sectors but are rejecting the possibility of a national understanding that commonsense counsels.

The Liberal Party, PLA and PDC would like to be right in assuming that the attitude of the National Guard officers who participated in the Rio Hato dialog is indicative of the real state of mind of the entire National Guard and denotes an honest desire, devoid of any electoral political calculation, to start a process of reconstruction of the country's institutional order on a genuinely democratic basis.

Were that assumption correct, as we hope it is, the nation would benefit since the necessary conditions would be created to stop and overcome the economic, social and political deterioration which has paralyzed the country for a long time.

[Signed] Arnulfo Escalona, Liberal Party president; Luis A. Barletta A., PLA secretary general; Guillermo Cochez, Jr PDC secretary general.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DISCUSSES ASSISTANCE FOR CUBAN REFUGEES

PA111606 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has said that although our country has offered to cooperate in the liberation of the Cubans in asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the conflict is still at the bilateral level.

The moment the Peruvian Government decides that the problem is a multilateral one, other governments will have to intervene, President Carazo added. We are ready to cooperate in relocating the Cubans who are at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, said Carazo. However, he clearly said that the decision is in the hands of the Peruvian Government, although Costa Rica is willing to share the responsibility with other nations of the hemisphere. We make this offer as a suggestion on how to solve a human problem, President Carazo concluded.

EL SALVADOR

COLUMNIST WARNS U.S. GOVERNMENT AGAINST AGGRESSION

PA121430 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 11 Apr 80 p 15 PA

[Article by Carlos Lara Merino: "On U.S. Diplomacy"]

[Text] I am forced to write this article because of Ambassador White's recent statements which, in my opinion, definitely hurt the dearest sentiments of Salvadorans. I particularly want to refer to what White terms the U.S. Government's "discreet diplomacy" as possibly not the best for El Salvador. Two aspects of the above statement have deeply worried the Salvadoran people. One of these aspects has to do with Ambassador White's efforts to try to convince the international community that his country is conducting a discreet diplomacy in El Salvador. We say that his diplomacy is for international community consumption and not for the Salvadorans, because for us, U.S. policy towards El Salvador has been and still is the opposite: a policy of wide and unrestrained intervention in our country's internal affairs.

To prove this, we do not have to list the political actions--lacking in diplomatic tact and cordiality--that the U.S. Government has carried out in our country, with the obvious intention of maintaining control in the manipulation of our internal affairs. It will suffice to mention U.S. political and economic association with big Salvadoran capitalists; its support for military cliques with definite fascist tendencies which are encroached in the armed forces and "who will become stronger with a military aid program;" U.S. State Department announcements every week of support to a foreign government which is not legitimate and which is headed by two politicians who insist on being representatives of the Christian Democratic Party; and renewed U.S. support for a reform plan without the participation of the people, who are being brutally destroyed. All these political actions are obvious to Salvadorans and cannot be called discreet diplomacy.

The other aspect contained in Ambassador White's statement and which also has greatly concerned Salvadorans is that which says that the policy carried out by the U.S. Government in El Salvador "possibly has not been the most adequate." This is telling us that the U.S. Government has plans other than the diplomatic ones which we have tolerated so far, to cover up for its failure.

These plans are military and represent a threat to El Salvador. This threat, which is being handled with little discretion and diplomatic tact, is aimed at the heart of Salvadorans who are determined to give themselves a legitimate, popular and democratic government.

Ambassador White must realize that Salvadorans, in their bilateral relations with the U.S. Government, will only accept a diplomacy that is really discreet and respectful.

Your Excellency: We realize that the present government which is illegitimate cannot stand up to your government to defend our sovereignty and honor, but your government must know that Salvadorans are willing to die fighting military aggression on the part of the United States in our territory.

MORALES EHRLICH VIEWS NEW ARCHBISHOP, AGRARIAN REFORM

PA121443 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Speech by junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich; place not given--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening dear friends: It was announced today that Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas was appointed apostolic administrator with the powers of a bishop for the San Salvador archdiocese. I want to start this speech by congratulating Monsignor Rivera y Damas for his honorable appointment and congratulating all Salvadorans as well. On behalf of the junta I want to express our complete satisfaction with this appointment. We know you, Monsignor Rivera y Damas. We are aware of your open mindedness and your dedication to the poor. We are sure you will know how to guide the Catholics and that you will be a pillar in the achievement of peace and a new society for all Salvadorans.

This government, of which I am a part, began 3 months ago. It is necessary that we recall this because sometimes the violence, anxiety and irrationality we are facing makes us lose perspective of everything and of the direction and goals we have set. We may think that everything is lost and everything has failed when in fact we are making very important achievements at this time. I want all Salvadorans to reflect on this because this process is moving and is being consolidated. It is the determination of our government to find peace; but peace based on justice, equality and equity.

Three months ago, the armed forces and the Christian Democratic Party promised to the people that they would carry out the armed forces' proclamation of 15 October and a new document was signed in which a promise was made to the people, and the various aspects and postulates of the armed forces proclamation were stated. It was said here that we were going to enter into an antioligarchic, popular and pluralist political process. It was said that we were going to make great changes in the socioeconomic structures and that we were going to talk with all sectors in order to overcome the problems we have and obtain that social peace which is so desired and that development which is so necessary for a country such as ours.

The purpose of this speech is to establish a dialog--a dialog with you as part of the people; a dialog with all Salvadorans. I also want to tell all sectors that we are open to the dialog and that we are determined to correct mistakes and push a peaceful revolution forward, a revolution in freedom and respecting the rights of all Salvadorans.

The violence of the rightwing and the leftwing has increased lately because some want to return to the past while others have not understood the true depth of the reforms that this government has started and, because of mere political indecision, do not want to accept reforms which are of clear popular benefit and which are being implemented with the people. For this reason, we have misinterpretations and [words indistinct] which sometimes make us miss the road or prevent us from seeing clearly.

This government said let us carry out an antioligarchic government; that is, let us take power away from this sector in order to redistribute it among the people. What was there to do? Well, take the land, the handling of finances, and foreign trade away from it and with this also take away the human resources and put all of these things at the service of the people. This is what we are doing.

How did we seize the land? With the agrarian reforms. The agrarian reforms have progressed in this country in an excellent manner. We have already seized 252 farms, ranches and so forth. They amount to more than 260,000 manzanas which have already been given to the peasants. The peasants have already taken them over and organized cooperatives. They are already working the land, in most cases they are getting it ready because the rainy season is about to start and the sowing stage must begin. Therefore, the agrarian reforms are progressing and it is good for my companeros, the ministers, to take the opportunity to explain to you how the achievements and progress are being made. The reforms are going to affect 244 families. We are going to take the land away from them, but we will give it to 60,000 families. We'll only do this during the stage when we're confiscating farms with more than 500 hectares. Of course, when the whole process comes into effect, many more families will benefit; about 300,000 families will benefit from this process.

Later on, when the process is [word indistinct] we will announce the various steps being taken to achieve this and turn the land over to the peasants, who are the ones who work it. Therefore, we will be governing with the people.

When we say that we are involved in an antioligarchic process we are not merely taking power away from a group to harm it. No, absolutely not. We recognize the right of all to live with dignity in this country and we want all Salvadorans to live in this country. What we are seeking is to pass this power to the people. We are seeking a democracy, but not a political democracy alone. Not only are we going to hold elections and elect our president, but we are going to have democracy in the social and economic spheres. That is, the power is with the people so that the people will decide what will be done; so that the people will participate. Consequently, we are seeking and creating a new society, a society we will discuss later on.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES FULL SUPPORT TO FAILING COMPANIES

PA121734 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Apr 80 pp 2, 19 PA

[Text] The government will serve as guarantor with the insurance companies for industries established here to obtain raw materials. In addition, it will give full support to the companies to help them solve their problems instead of closing sources of employment. This statement was made by Labor Minister Dr Julio Alfredo Samayoa.

During a news conference held at the request of newsmen as a result of the report which we published yesterday regarding the 5,000 workers and technicians who have lost their jobs because of the closure of some 20 factories, the labor minister said that unemployment affects not only workers, but also other persons who work independently, such as private transporters, porters, suppliers and so forth, who also depend on the products from factories.

In other words, the minister said that unemployment in the country forms a chain. He said that no exact numbers of unemployment are available, but that the figure is higher than that given by EL DIARIO DE HOY because of the aforementioned facts.

On the subject of unemployment, the minister explained in detail that some factories are closed because of the lack of raw materials, which cannot be obtained abroad because the exporting companies do not wish to send shipments here due to the situation existing in the country. He added that many factories have production problems because the companies which produce raw materials demand that they be insured in order to make sure that the materials will arrive at the factory in good condition.

In view of this situation, he said, on his way home from Saudi Arabia he met with representatives of a U.S. insurance company which promised to seek out raw material producing companies as soon as possible to normalize the activities of certain industries.

"We cannot remain with our hands folded, while we observe what is happening," Minister Samayoa said, "allowing groups which seek to destabilize the country's economy to be successful."

The minister said the Labor Ministry suggests the prompt approval of the amendments to the labor code, the ministry charter, the social security system, and the law on peasant unionization. The minister said reform of the labor code and the ministry's charter will forestall the closure of some companies and large-scale unemployment, since the ministry will be given authority to effect a preventive embargo of the property of the companies (installations, machinery and so forth) to prevent the sale of these assets or their removal from the country. In addition, it will prevent the companies' legal representatives from leaving the country without paying the due indemnities to the workers who are left jobless.

The minister said that the Aplar and Maria fashions factories could be reopened since it is a matter of resolving problems through joint committees from the ministries of economy, labor and foreign trade and the Salvadoran Institute of Industrial Development.

Minister Samayoa emphasized that no coercion is being exercised against any company. The businessmen are simply warned not to commit abuses upon closing their factories by failing to pay indemnities to the workers. The minister said that "the state is not trying at any time to sideline the industrial sector. On the contrary, it is prepared to help that sector, as well as the labor sector. The aim is to have everyone adhere to the law in each specific case."

The minister expressed hope that in the course of next week, some government plans will be approved.

ANTEL DENIES MIAMI REPORT ON WEAPONS PURCHASES

PA122232 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 33 PA

[Text] The National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL) has denied Miami-datelined news agency reports of an investigation by U.S. immigration officials into the purchase of weapons for ANTEL's security. The government will look into the tendentious U.S. reports, according to a communique disclosed last night, which says:

"Concerning international news agency dispatches datelined in Miami today on the purchase by Salvadoran Government officials of a shipment of weapons for use by ANTEL, the public is hereby informed:

"1. The ANTEL Executive Board, through the Defense Ministry, asked the Foreign Ministry for cooperation in the purchase of a certain number of weapons for use by the ANTEL guards.

"2. The Foreign Ministry allowed the consul in Miami, Don Ramon Federico Martinez, to help in the arrangements to be made in that sense and at the approprite time Maj Ismael Machuca, general manager of ANTEL, and Executive Board Member Don Jose Luis Mendez left for Miami.

"3. When the officials were going to transport the goods they had purchased to El Salvador, U.S. immigration officials stopped both the weapons and the people.

"4. Right now neither the Salvadoran consul in Miami nor the ANTEL Executive Board members are under arrest. They are still at their hotel and their freedom has not been curtailed in any way.

"It is finally noted that the Foreign Ministry is investigating the source of the news dispatches so the case can be thoroughly cleared up."

PLAN TO MILITARIZE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY DISCLOSED

PA130001 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 10 PA

[Excerpt] "The disclosure of a plan for direct intervention and constant attacks on the university indicate the imminent military takeover of our main center of higher education," according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Public Relations of the National University. "According to reports given to the international press by the Central American Higher University Confederation (CSUCA), and confirmed by the university community and its authorities, there is evidence of a careful plan to intervene in the university, a specific date and the name of the new rector, a well known person supporting the regime's interests and the national oligarchy."

"The intervention has been prepared, but the honest sectors of our people and the other nations of the world are vigilant to prevent the harmful consequences at this historic moment of an intervention of our leading center of education, which is at the same time the center of our national awareness," the document adds.

"The university was the victim of vandalism and looting by armed elements supporting the regime during the Holy Week recess," the bulletin states. "On Good Friday, for instance, there were attacks on the offices of popular and student organizations. A group of at least 20 U.S. mercenaries broke into the university with heavy weapons. They sacked and machinegunned the offices of FAPU, SEMEA, SEIS, the university extension service, the departments of journalism, mathematics and engineering, the central dining room, and bookstores in the schools of sciences and liberal arts."

VIOLENCE REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Fighting in 'Free Territory'

PA111317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Salvadoran Army is trying to force the Peoples Liberation Forces guerrillas out of their positions in Chalatenango department which they have declared a free territory. The newspaper LA PRENSA reports this morning that 3,000 guerrillas have invaded El Salvador. Right now we are receiving reports that serious confrontations are occurring between the guerrillas and regular army forces.

Garcia on 'Free Territory'

PA111436 San Jose Radio Relon in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador--Defense Ministry sources said yesterday that a group of approximately 100 armed men tried to take over an important city in northern El Salvador, but army troops have repelled them and forced them to flee.

Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia denied rumors to the effect that several thousand leftist guerrillas had taken over Chalatenango, 85 kms northwest from here and had declared it free El Salvador. These are leftist groups who are [words indistinct] social justice and are desperate, said Garcia.

48 Killed in Terrorist Actions

PA111653 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1605 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--At least 48 persons have been killed in violent actions taking place during the last 24 hours in El Salvador.

According to the authorities 44 peasants reportedly were murdered by militants of the ultraleftist groups. They were murdered in various incidents taking place in rural areas located in the central and eastern part of the country. The authorities also said that the ultraleftists murdered the peasants because the latter refused to collaborate with the groups.

A total of 13 of these persons were found by the authorities on Thursday near Tenancingo, 38 kms east of San Salvador. Near Estanzuelas, 102 kms east of San Salvador, 11 more bodies were found. The bodies of these 11 persons were scattered in different places near the above-mentioned city.

It was also reported that nine bodies were found near the Cuzcatlan bridge, 90 kms east of San Salvador. The authorities reported that one of the persons killed was found hanging from one of the supports of the bridge.

The report given by the press committee of the armed forces blamed the activists of the Peoples' Revolutionary Bloc for the nine dead. The committee also said that 11 more persons were killed in Monte San Juan, 36 kms east of San Salvador. The authorities blamed these murders on the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces (FPL). It was also said that the FPL was responsible for the murder of another person in the same town. This person was tortured prior to being killed. Three youths were killed Thursday afternoon in a district near the eastern outskirts of San Salvador. The persons were killed by machinegun fire from unidentified individuals who were driving a small vehicle.

The toll of dead is the highest this week. Many of the victims of political violence in El Salvador during the last 5 days have been peasants who were allegedly murdered by ultraleftist groups because the peasants refused to collaborate with them.

ERP Occupies Radio Stations

PA112040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2017 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (AFP)--Five radio stations were occupied here at noon by the leftwing Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP) to air organization slogans for 30 minutes. During the transmissions the ERP blamed the government junta and the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador for the events on 30 March during Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's funeral which left a toll of 40 dead and 148 injured.

The ERP also broadcast messages supporting the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28), condemning at the same time the participation of the Christian Democratic Party in the present government. The simultaneous occupation of the five radio stations was also used by the ERP to call the Salvadorans to insurrection.

While the radio stations were being occupied, an unidentified guerrilla commando tried to no avail to kidnap industrialist Tomas Carbonel. One of the attackers was killed in the shootout that followed, and Mr Carbonel was seriously wounded.

Many unconfirmed reports are circulating here on guerrilla actions by leftist militants in the interior of the country, apparently rejecting the cooperatives' plan for agrarian reform and demanding instead an immediate division by parcels of confiscated estates. Unofficial reports say over 20 persons have been killed in these actions.

POLICE INVOLVED IN NETHERLANDS NEWSMEN'S CASE RELEASED

PA130331 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1805 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The two national policemen accused of wounding two Netherlands newsmen were released by the first justice of the peace, Jorge Isidoro Nieto Melendez, yesterday. The released are Francisco Carvajal Menjivar, 20, and (Joselito Cibrian), 19. Both were guards at the Guatemalan Embassy. On 2 April they wounded (Franz Diamond) and (Van der Heyden Roam), Netherlands newsmen covering the situation in our country. The men were released because of insufficient evidence.

PRESIDENTIAL STAFF CHIEF KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

PA120242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2325 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The three Salvadoran officers killed Thursday in a plane crash in Guatemala were heading for Guatemala City to bring Salvadoran junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano back to El Salvador. A communique released today by the government announced that this was the purpose of the mission of the three officers who were killed when their aircraft crashed 20 km from the Guatemalan capital shortly before landing at La Aurora airport.

The mission was led by Salvadoran presidential chief of staff Maj Gilberto Balmore Escamilla, who was accompanied by Maj Freddy Roberto Ascensio and Maj Fernando Adolfo Salazar Mena.

The cause of the tragic accident is not known, but it is believed to have been caused by adverse weather conditions.

Majano and the other Salvadoran junta members were present at noon today to receive the bodies of the three officers, who were skilled pilots with more than 14 years' flying time apiece. The bodies arrived at the Salvadoran Air Force headquarters in a Guatemalan Air Force plane.

Apparently Majano was scheduled to arrive in Guatemala Thusday night from the United States. The pilots were going to fly him to the Salvadoran capital. Flights from the United States to El Salvador make a scheduled stop in Guatemala which often lasts several hours, causing Salvadoran travelers to reach home late at night.

Funerals for the three officers will be held Saturday.

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORTED ON NORTHERN COAST

PA112007 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1640 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Today the police reported the death of three peasants in Puerto Barrios, Izabal, on Guatemala's northern coast, where the authorities feel a guerrilla group has become active. Angel Morales and his sons Jose Adolfo and Miguel Angel were kidnaped last night by a group of men who broke into their home at the Machaquitas village near Puerto Barris and killed them.

In the same area, the police arrested brothers Domingo and Mariano Chub Yat, who have been accused of killing lawyer Victor Ramiro Flores Cobar, but the local police said Flores was killed by subversive groups.

The "Teleprensa" television newscast has reported that a guerrilla group is operating on the banks of the Dulce River in Izabal, citing "local inhabitants who are afraid of this activity" as its source. According to the report, the guerrillas have chosen a jungle area which enables them to evade any actions by the security forces as their area of operation. It was also reported that the activities of the subversive leftist group include the distribution of propaganda, seizure of towns in order to hold meetings for indoctrination purposes, and executions of peasants and other people who are not sympathetic to their ideology.

The army public relations office reported today that a subversive group killed a military policeman and kidnaped the administrator of a farm and one of the farm workers after occupying the estate for a few minutes to harangue the workers against their employers and the government. A similar occurrence took place last night at La Reforma, San Marcos, in the country's northwest area, near the border with Mexico.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO EXPEL ANTI-SANDINIST FOREIGNERS

PA121454 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2043 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military government junta will expel all those foreigners from its territory who conspire against the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government of National Reconstruction, it was officially announced here today. The expulsion from the country will be made subsequent to imposing the full weight of the law on the violators of the right of asylum and the hospitality of the Honduran people, whose immigration laws prohibit participation in national or international politics.

At the same time it was announced yesterday that the military authorities, who are in charge of the care of refugee camps, have redoubled and even tripled vigilance around the camps. It was indicated that the measures have been taken to preserve the ties of friendship and fraternity with the peoples and Government of Nicaragua and the custom of the peoples and Government of Honduras of respecting the sovereign rights of each state.

The Honduran Government reiterated its "concern" over the prolonged stay of officers and elements of the former National Guard of the defeated president of Nicaragua, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. The concern of the Honduran Government, ACAN-EFE learned, is due to the fact that former officers and former National Guardsmen are creating difficulties in the national territory and are also generating constant friction between Honduras and Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

EDITORIAL ASSAILS CUBAN REFUGEES IN HAVANA

PA111705 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] The situation in the Peruvian Embassy due to the hundreds of alleged political refugees has triggered a wave of speculation in the hemisphere, notably in Nicaragua. We think it is necessary to comment on this situation to shed light on some aspects of the problem. As is to be expected, all Latin American reactionary sectors have had a field day with this situation and the U.S. news agencies and the pro-imperialist newspaper and other media have gone all out to play up in a slanted manner the cause and effect of the problem.

It is our duty to explain to our people that, first, the current guests at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba have nothing to do with political or ideological stands as AP, UPI and their hemospheric branches have tried to portray. Those people are no more than the dregs of Cuban society which is devoted to the creative work of socialism. Most of them are common criminals, sociopaths, homosexuals and drug traffickers who logically cannot adapt themselves to the conduct of a people who have had many years of socialist experience. Second, the attitude of the Cuban revolutionary government of opening the door for those sociopaths to leave the country is compatible with the principle of Cuban sovereignty and dignity which for the past few months has been undermined by the attitudes of certain Latin American embassies which, with the support of their governments, have promoted the takeover of embassies by anti-Cuban individuals as if they were seeking political asylum. The Cuban Government has repeatedly drawn attention to the inflamatory attitude of those embassies.

However, the problem continued to increase due to the work of the governments in question. The straw that broke the camel's back was the case of several individuals including a drug trafficker who killed the Peruvian Embassy guard. After turning them over to the Cuban authorities, the Peruvian Embassy glorified them as political refugees. In view of this situation, the Cuban Government decided to withdraw the guards from the embassy and grant full freedom to the sociopaths who want to leave Cuba through the embassy. That is how the Peruvian Embassy has come to be overcrowded.

The pro-imperialist media are rejoicing over this situation which presumably will discredit the Cuban revolution. It remains to be seen what coverage the same media will give this case when both the Peruvian Government and others that prompted the sociopaths to take over embassies refuse to welcome the current occupiers of the Peruvian Embassy after realizing their moral fiber and out of fear that the crime rate will increase with the arrival of all this scum. We will have to wait a few days for the maneuver to be unmasked. We will see how the governments involved in this issue, unable to control the monster that they themselves have created, will be compelled to turn away so much human rubbish and how, with thousands of pretexts and ploys, they will deny entry into their countries to those whom they wanted to use as tools to create a political crisis which today threatens to invade their soil with its [words indistinct]. We will see what degree of (?loyalty) they will have toward each other, how far the governments in question will lend a helping hand or turn their backs to those who heeded their call to unrest and, above all, we will see what attitude those who do not spare microphones or front pages to portray those who are no more than misfits in a society of work, brotherhood and heroism as champions of freedom will take.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. MEASURES AGAINST IRAN

PA111707 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Text] The Yankee imperialists have ordered a diplomatic and trade boycott against the revolutionary Government of Iran. They are getting ready to take other hostile measures against Iran where the organized youth are holding several U.S. Embassy officials in Tehran.

The godfathers of former Shah Reza Pahlavi, whom they supported for years to exploit Iran's oil wealth, have been foaming at the mouth since the despot was overthrown by the decisive action of the masses. The overthrow of the pro-Yankee regime meant the fall of the autocrat who best served the interests of the transnational oil companies and who was always ready to obey the strategic plans of the geopoliticians of Wall Street, the State Department, the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The United States and some of its allies had always done as they pleased in Iran. The shah thought he was the absolute lord of men and property. It is estimated that he accumulated some $20 billion. Neither the tyrant nor his protectors cared about the Iranian people, the workers, peasants and the generous and brave youth.

The international news agencies of misinformation spoke only of the marvels in Iran, presenting it as a great country in which an incredibly wealthy ruler suffered the tragedy of not being able to beget a son from the womb of the grieving Soraya. The reactionary press and the color pages of the magazines of the jet set joyfully reported the anniversary of the very old dynasty which supposedly began with [words indistinct]. However, these publications did not talk about the people. They only spoke about the peace that reigned in that [word indistinct] kingdom thanks to the SAVAK, the ruler's secret policy which sent to the dungeons or the cemeteries the patriots who fought for a new and free Iran.

After great efforts, the democratic forces and the religious organizations were able to (?unite) under the wise leadership of a spiritual and pure guide [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] overcome the maneuver of a Bakhtiar, a type of [words indistinct]. The Iranian people defeated the crowned puppet. Everything collapsed for the Yankees in a country which up to that moment had been their neocolony. As has occurred with Sandinist Nicaragua, the imperialists saw that they had little hope of achieving a return to their pleasant situation.

Seeking to recover what they lost, they sent dozens of CIA agents to spy on the patriots of the rebel Muslim nation. The revolutionary students decided to seize the officials who were involved in spying to prepare for the counterrevolutionary coup. That vigorous and firm action angered the foreign ministers and diplomats of the bourgeois world and those who until then had done as they pleased in Iran. How horrible, they said, but they could do nothing else.

The Yankees have [word indistinct] the Iranian Government. They have made promises. They have threatened it. Now they are establishing a blockade as they did against Cuba 20 years ago. However, the 1980's are fortunately not the same as the 1960's when the imperialists tried to bring fraternal Cuba to its knees. Times have changed. There is a new balance of power in the international arena. The power of the countries which love peace and social progress and the great strength of the world revolution will [word indistinct] the exporters of counterrevolution, the warmongers and the filibusters. The cause of revolutionary Iran is as invincible as the Sandinist revolution.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN RULES OUT POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PA121745 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Apr (AFP)--Manuel Espinoza, a spokesman for the Sandinist government, said here today that counterrevolutionary elements are still trying to invade Nicaragua, but he ruled out any possibility of a coup d'etat in his country. The statement was made after the Honduran Government extended to Nicaragua official assurances that it will not permit a Somozist attack from Honduran territory.

Moreover, Nicaraguan Deputy Defense Minister Commander Eden Pastora (commander cero) said that the Costa Rican Civil Guard is presently combing the area on the Nicaraguan border to locate Somozist guerrillas camps, according to the local media. Meanwhile, Roberto Gustavo Suazo, the new Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, affirmed on his arrival in this country that his government will neutralize the training camps of former Somozist guardsmen which have been reported by Nicaragua.

The local press gave wide coverage to the alleged arrival in Costa Rica, under an assumed name, of Somozist Gen Gonzalo Evertz, whose defeat at the Somozist guard garrison in Leon marked the beginning of the end of the dictatorship in July, 1979.

Inside Nicaragua, the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [Fuerzas Armadas Democraticas--FAD] are cited as the link with the Somozist counterrevolutionaries who are in other Central American countries. The letters "FAD" are painted in various sites in the country. The local press also interpreted Evertz' alleged arrival in Costa Rica as one more indication of Somozist intention of moving toward Nicaragua.

PASTORA SAYS COUNTERREVOLUTION 'POSSIBLE'

PA111634 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Sources from the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry have said that ministry officials have met with Nicaraguan Col Eden Pastora and that Pastora said that apparently a counterrevolution is about to break out in Nicaragua.

Pastora said the Sandinist army is prepared to repel any counterrevolutionary attempt which might take place. Pastora insisted that the rumors circulating for some days now are becoming somewhat possible. He requested that the Costa Rican authorities cooperate by watching over the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. Evidently, no military movement against Nicaragua will be permitted in our territory nor has any such incident even been mentioned.

CULTURE MINISTER DENIES COUNTRY BECOMING ANOTHER CUBA

PA140041 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1340 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Madrid, 12 Apr (EFE)--Nicaragua is not a second Cuba because revolutions cannot be copied, priest, poet and culture minister of Nicaragua, Ernesto Cardenal, told the Madrid newspaper DIARIO-26 today. Cardenal, now in Madrid seeking Spanish aid for the Sandinist-sponsored literacy campaign underway in his country, denies anyone can speak of a "second Cuba." In his opinion, one must speak of "a first Nicaragua." "No revolution should repeat others. It may learn something from them, but not follow other models," he notes.

The priest says his country's revolution has its own characteristics. Among them he mentions as the most important the massive participation of Christians in it, the best example of which is the presence of three priests holding portfolios in the Sandinist government Cabinet. Another outstanding characteristic--Cardenal continues--is the participation of youths, women and children, and basically, he says, "the fact that our revolution is pluralistic and democratic, free of personality cult and with no all-powerful leaders."

Referring to the role of the church in Latin America, he notes the existence of two sectors: a reactionary one and a revolutionary one. The true church of Christ, he says, is that which sides with the poor and oppressed and against exploiters and oppressors. "In the revolutionary sector," he continues, "there are some bishops and may priests, laymen and believers. However, the attitude of CELAM (Latin American Episcopal Conference)," he notes, "has been considered by the revolutionaries to be rightwing," and adds that he has no information of any pronouncement by CELAM on the Sandinist revolution.

On other issues, Cardenal reports that international aid to his country is much less than they expected to receive and which is sorely needed for the reconstruction. He recalls that years back, when Nicaragua was still ruled by Anastasio Somoza, there was an earthquake in the country and we received much more international aid then. Now, he says, the damage is greater than that done by the earthquake, as the civil war caused the destruction of many cities and industries. However, he comments, aid is considerably less, "despite the fact that now the funds are handled under popular and democratic supervision while in the past it was Somoza alone who managed them."

He adds that Spain has helped Nicaragua considerably since the overthrow of Somoza. Spanish aid has consisted of buses, professors, loans and cultural cooperation.

He admits that the Socialist international has given great support to the Sandinist revolution--essentially moral support. Asked if there was no material support, he said he participated in some meeting where such material support was agreed upon, but that "not being the treasurer of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, he could not ascertain to what extent that had been granted." He noted, however, that as a witness, he can vouch that such aid was granted, for example, by the Dominican Revolutionary Party (now in power) and by Austria.

STUDENTS STUDYING IN CUBA SEND LETTER TO BARRICADA

PA131350 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Apr 80 p 6 PA

[Text] Several companeros who are studying on the isle of youth in the sister Republic of Cuba have sent a short letter to the Nicaraguan people through BARRICADA. The letter, signed by students Reynaldo Lopez Garcia, Fransicso Mercada Mendez, Javier Hernandez, Guillermo Ortiz Chavarria, all of whom are from Monimbo, reads as follows:

Esteemed companeros of the newspaper BARRICADA and Radio Sandino: A fraternal and warm revolutionary greeting from Nicaraguan students who are studying in the sister Republic of Cuba.

We are writing to tell you that we are doing well here in the sister Republic of Cuba, where we are studying to become experts in the not-too-distant fiture in order to go to the aid of the Nicaraguan people and other peoples of the world in need. We wish to tell our parents that we have behaved as very good revolutionaries here at the school and we have been a credit to the people of Masaya, particularly the Monimbo neighborhood. We have followed the example of Sandino and Carlos Fonesca and all the martyrs who fell for the liberation of Nicaragua.

We say to the Nicaraguan people that we will be with them very soon to make a contribution through the knowledge we have acquired here in the sister Republic of Cuba.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION OF EMBASSY REFUGEES

High-Level Meeting

PA122021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2011 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 12 Apr (AFP)--Armando Lecaros, charge d'affaires at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, met here today with the Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs to exchange ideas regarding the situation of the Cuban refugees and their imminent departure, a source from the Peruvian diplomatic mission told AFP.

This is the first direct contact between top-ranking representatives of the two governments since President Fidel Castro met with Peruvian Charge d'Affaires Ernesto Pinto on 4 April.

Emergency Commission

PA130320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 12 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian Government has called for the establishment of an emergency commission to deal with the thousands of refugees at its embassy in Cuba, it has been learned from diplomatic sources here. Composed of the ambassadors of the Andean Pact nations (Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, since Bolivia is not represented in Cuba) and other friendly countries, the commission would study ways to evacuate the refugees, provide guarantees for the security of Peruvian officials in Cuba and overcome the difficulties the Cuban Government is causing.

The commission had not been formed as of 2100 (0100 GMT Sunday). In addition to the Andean Pact countries, diplomatic representatives from Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and the Vatican could take part, according to another diplomatic source.

The emergency commission is urgently required and is a humanitarian responsibility which cannot be ignored by the diplomatic corps in Havana, according to the Peruvian appeal. The status of the Peruvian officials in Havana is labeled grave and critical and is the reason for the request for help from the other embassies in forming a commission to guarantee reasonable, secure and humane procedures.

It is now 24 hours since approximately 1,500 Cubans left the Peruvian Embassy in Havana with passports and safe-conducts to leave the country, but so far no plane has landed in Cuba to evacuate them.

Evacuation Begins

PA131721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[All figures as received]

[Text] Havana, 13 Apr (AFP)--Some 4,000 persons, including those who may have cases pending in the courts or may be deserters from military service, will have left the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by this morning if the pace of events observed early this morning, at the beginning of the 9th day of occupation, is maintained.

Cuban Immigration Director Col Justo Hernandez reiterated to AFP that all persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy, without any exceptions, will be free to leave Cuba if another country gives them visas.

This decision, Hernandez said as he was making a tour to observe the process of preparing the documentation for persons requesting it, applies even to those refugees who may have cases pending with the courts or are deserters from the army.

As of early this morning, according to the records of the mobile offices established around the Peruvian Embassy, a total of 3,893 persons had left the embassy. Of these, 2,719 received their passports to leave Cuba and 462 changed their minds about emigrating and have chosen to remain in the country. Another 748, according to the sources, had not returned to the embassy after receiving the first safe-conducts. The Cuban Government has pledged to allow them to emigrate once the situation is resolved.

Early in the morning, fatigue, exhaustion and sleep had imposed a reign of silence over the overcrowded embassy, where there was visibly more vital space for the several thousand Cubans remaining. At least there was now room to move around and change position during sleep. Most of those who remain in the embassy compound were sleeping on what was formerly a manicured lawn and is now a maladorous place full of garbage.

Some open spaces could be seen among the many sleepers and a large number of improvised tents made of dirty shirts and sticks protected many from the dew of the night, which for a change was breezy. Here and there, particularly at the doors of the embassy, groups of four or five men remained on guard, ready to intervene and calm things down if some dispute were to arise. However, the arguments, which in the beginning were very frequent and caused a great number of bruises, are now increasingly scarce.

Despite the lateness of the hour, refugees from the embassy were emerging in groups of two or three at intervals to request their safe-conduct and passports at the offices outside. Under powerful lights and protected by canvas tents, civilian and military officials of the Immigration Directorate were working at their tables preparing the documents.

WFTU ENDORSES GOVERNMENT STAND IN EMBASSY CASE

PA122035 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The WFTU has accused the U.S. Government and its accomplices in Latin America of promoting the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba. It has also affirmed that through this type of maneuver Washington is trying to divert public attention from its shameless intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador and Guatemala.

In a message addressed to the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], the WFTU expresses its unqualified support for our government's position in connection with the Peruvian Embassy developments and stressed that if the United States respected the rights of other peoples to their independence and sovereignty, there might be peace and good relations in the world.

FOREIGN COVERAGE OF EMBASSY EVENTS ASSAILED

PA111728 Havana International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

["Current Events" commentary]

[Excerpts] The newspaper GRANMA said Monday in an editorial entitled "Cuba's Position" that when the Cuban guards were withdrawn [from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana], the Peruvian representation showed that it could not control the situation at its own mission.

This was but the bitter fruit of the policy of protecting common criminals.

The editorial added that Ambassador Edgardo de Habich, an honest and serious man who was Peruvian ambassador to Cuba until recently, tried to avert this situation. When a group of antisocial elements tried to enter his embassy forcefully, he urged them to return to their homes and they did so. The Cuban Government had previously given them assurances that they would not be harassed in any way.

This attitude, said GRANMA, cost Habich his position after 33 years in the diplomatic service. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry ordered that the common criminals be sent back to its embassy. As you sow, so will you reap, and one of the results was the loss of the generous and clean blood of Cuban soldier Ortiz Cabrera.

What is the reason for the absurd policy of granting a visa to those who enter [the embassy] forcefully without justification and for not granting one to those who go there peacefully to apply for one?

The GRANMA editorial added that on Saturday afternoon the Cuban Government reiterated its position to all diplomatic representations in our country. First, Cuba will not prevent people wishing to leave from legally traveling to Venezuela and Peru, provided they obtain permission from those countries. Second, it is not opposed, either, to their traveling to any other country with authority from the respective government. Third, no one entering forcefully into embassies will be allowed to leave. Fourth, those who entered the Peruvian Embassy after the Cuban guards were withdrawn are not regarded as perpetrators of a forceful act and are, therefore, absolutely free to return to their homes or to leave and enter the embassy as many times as they wish. The Cuban authorities will take no steps against them. They can also travel to Peru or any other country that grants them visas. This is their own business and that of any country wishing to receive them. Obviously, in all cases involving minors the authorization of both parents will be required.

Amid laughable events and ridiculous statements, the transnational news agencies took advantage of the situation, trying to poison the international climate against Cuba. Thus, a dispatch from AFP datelined in Buenos Aires quoted former Argentine Ambassador Rodolfo Baltierrez as saying--in a dramatic tone and showing an absolute lack of knowledge about the situation even though he is a veteran diplomat--that the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy were waiting for safe-conducts from Fidel Castro's government. Baltierrez ignored the fact--and he probably still does not know--that the Cuban authorities have been waiting since the first moments for Peruvian authorities to facilitate the departure of the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. In a bid which was obviously ill-intentioned, the former Argentine ambassador tried to link this event with Fidel Castro's position as president of the movement of nonalined countries.

Meanwhile, the day after the Cuban revolutionary Government decided to adopt hygienic and medical measures and [to provide] drinking water and food to the people at the Peruvian Embassy, as well as extra milk for the children who had been taken there by their parents, the correspondent of the Spanish news agency EFE interviewed a Red Cross official in Lima. Probably due to incomplete information, Peruvian Red Cross President Augusto del Solar said that the Red Cross had declared a state of emergency and was waiting to send doctors, nurses, medicines and powdered milk to Havana to help the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy. Actually, and although we do not wish to cast doubts on the good intentions of the worried official, we do wish to allay his uneasiness and to inform him that such action is not necessary.

CRIME RATE REPORTEDLY DROPS FOLLOWING EMBASSY EVENTS

FL101817 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today publishes data furnished by the national revolutionary police which show the type of persons who prevail among the distinguished guests that have entered the Peruvian Embassy.

Before the big operation against delinquents began some months ago, the average number of thefts in Havana was 18 to 20 daily. Following the adoption of measures involving police patrols and popular vigilance, the average dropped to eleven daily. The information adds that following the massive entry of vagrants, antisocial elements, bums and delinquents of all types in areas of the Peruvian Embassy, there has been an average of only five thefts daily.

As a result of anticrime measures adopted in recent months, the rate of thefts dropped 50 percent, while criminal acts have dropped 55 percent after these elements entered the Peruvian Embassy.

GRANMA ATTACKS U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST CUBA

FL121615 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 12 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The most reactionary sectors in the U.S. Government at this time are promoting a dangerous anticommunist campaign that has generated repudiation by the progressive forces which love peace and justice because they see in the campaign real factors that could lead to tragic events for mankind as a whole.

The aforementionted is contained in an article in the newspaper GRANMA today written by Luis M. Arce. The article adds: This campaign--which uses the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam as the focus of its slander--covers the areas of greatest tension in Western Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Central America and the Caribbean.

It is evident, continues the organ of our party, that the foreign policy of the current U.S. administration is displayed without any attempt to hide its purpose and shows its hegemonic and warmongering objectives.

Elsewhere in the article, GRANMA points out that in the cases of Central America and the Caribbean, the way in which U.S. military and political spokesmen express themselves about Mexico's oil resources attracts attention. The organ of Cuban communists recalls that Mexico nationalized its oil in the 1930s precisely to preserve it from the voracity of U.S. monopolies. GRANMA adds: Mexico--a victim of U.S. geography from which was taken by force of arms vast territories of recognized oil wealth that have led to the emergence of the principal Yankee oil companies--has expressed alarm over the interventionist aims derived from the U.S. campaign against Cuba.

Mexican oil is the final objective of the so-called Soviet-Cuban offensive in America spread by military strategists of the Pentagon, (?GRANMA says).

GRANMA adds: It is known that the Mexican Government has been subjected to blackmail maneuvers such as the boycott of the Laguna Verde nuclear energy project, actions harmful to Mexican workers [in the United States] and incidents provoked on the common border.

Elsewhere in its article, GRANMA notes that this U.S. attitude toward Mexico is of much more concern if one also keeps in mind one of the most recent CIA reports regarding world oil reserves. The gruesome report of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency admits that Latin America and other areas of the so-called Third World are the natural substitutes of the Middle East as suppliers of oil when the Middle East fields are exhausted in the perhaps not-too-distant future. This assertion is justified by the fact that the United States has made considerable investments in prospecting work in more than 50 underdeveloped countries, many of them in Latin America, especially Central America and the Caribbean, GRANMA emphasizes.

GRANMA points out that the nationalist attitude of the Mexican Government and the autonomy process that is taking place in various countries of the area are obstacles to such imperialist aims.

It is not surprising, GRANMA says, that in the face of all the setbacks to U.S. plundering policy in its desperate race to obtain oil from Latin America, stubborn voices employ apocalyptic language when referring to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The organ of Cuban communists adds: The United States, turning to a hysterical campaign against Cuba, speaks with ill-intentioned chauvinistic emphasis of an alleged crisis that threatens U.S. interests. Using this same theory, the United States is trying to justify an eventual direct military intervention in any country of the area that is struggling for national liberation, economic independence and recovery and preservation of its natural resources. And these are not just words. The organ of Cuban communists outlines the dangerous steps which the U.S. Government has taken in recent times.

Referring to some of the militaristic steps of the U.S. administration, GRANMA notes first of all the ostentatious and artificial minicrisis over the presence of a reduced group of Soviet military personnel in our country that has been here for 17 years. Later, recalls the party organ, they conducted the landing of Marines on the naval base they usurp in Guantanamo. GRANMA goes on to refer to the establishment of a strategic command in Key West, exactly 90 miles from our country to direct the militarization unleashed in the Caribbean, to which Comrade Raul Castro referred recently in his speech at the Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists.

The alert that has come out of Mexico revealing the slander campaign against Cuba and the USSR should be kept well in mind since the infernal mechanism to implement the interventionist threat already is in operation.

The party Central Committee organ recalls that in previous editions it had reported that U.S. air, naval and ground forces will conduct military maneuvers in the Caribbean over a 3-week period. The French news agency AFP, echoing the dangerous U.S. campaign, said on Wednesday that the scope of these maneuvers shows U.S. concern over the expansionist views of Cuba and the Soviet Union. AFP added that according to certain U.S. strategists the long-term aim of the expansionist policy of our country and the USSR is control of Mexican oil- and gasfields, adds GRANMA.

The organ of Cuban communists goes on to say that as part of this aggressive machination, the U.S. Congress has been requested to reschedule aid for Central America and the Caribbean. After explaining that the U.S. Congress approved public aid, cutting it at a time when the world food situation makes it more necessary that there be increases in the contributions of the most economically developed countries to fight hunger and disease, GRANMA adds: The murderous democratic-Christian military junta of El Salvador, which has Carter's complete support, was offered $5.7 million for military expenditures.

The Cuban party organ adds that as a result of such rescheduling of assistance, an additional $50 million has been requested as economic aid so that the Salvadoran junta butchers can continue massacring the people. GRANMA notes that mankind still remembers with contempt the confession of the late U.S. President Eisenhower about his military support to other nations so as not to lose the strategic materials stolen from Asian countries.

The party organ points out on its front page today that for the United States any sovereign action is unacceptable and it does not tolerate nations like Nicaragua, Grenada, Jamaica, Mexico and others defending their political and economic independence courageously.

As far as Cuba is concerned, GRANMA reiterates, it is useless to threaten it. After 21 years, imperialism should know that we harbor no fears nor have any respect for it. The Cuban communist organ proclaims the internationalist position of our people and reaffirms the determination of their sons to continue their work in those fraternal nations that require it.

And the GRANMA article concludes: We are convinced that the liberation of people now subjected to the double yoke of imperialism and native oligarchies will be built in sovereign nations that are capable of forging the brilliant future which their suffering people deserve.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER HAILS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL102247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpts] Petr Demichev, CPSU Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, has told the press: We attach great importance to the new cultural, education and scientific cooperation agreement signed by Cuba and the Soviet Union. He spoke of the active cooperation in the areas of economy, science and technology development, political ties between the parties of the two countries, and mass education, arts and culture.

Demichev noted how Cuban education in general had taken such a giant step forward that there was no country in the Western Hemisphere that could top Cuba's work in education in general.

The USSR education [as heard] minister said that the new agreement reflected complete accord from the viewpoint of solidarity and mutual understanding, and that both Cuban and Soviet sides had expressed the same concerns. Therefore, they were both seeking new avenues for a more efficient cooperation. Demichev stressed that culture and art are important in ideological confrontation as a relevant front in the class struggle; thus the means to develop culture and art are unlimited. We can say in all modesty that socialist culture can do battle very well against many of the negative and false currents recently surfacing in the world, he explained.

Return to Havana

FL121431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 12 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpt] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has been received by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and Cuban minister of culture, at Jose Marti Airport upon his return from Mexico.

The Soviet official had left for the Mexican capital on Wednesday, 9 April and now will continue his activities in our country at the head of the delegation which arrived in Cuba on 5 April. He also was welcomed at the air terminal by USSR Deputy Minister of Culture Tamara V. Golubtsova, Soviet ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov, other members of the Soviet delegation and representatives of the Soviet Embassy.